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Semicarbazides and Their Uses

CROSS-REFERENCE-TO-RELATED APPLICATION

10 This Application claims priority from provisional
U.S. Application Serial No. 60/254,116, filed
December 8, 2000, incorporated herein by reference in its
entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 This invention relates generally to novel 5-
substituted-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-ones which are useful
as cyclin dependent kinase (cdk) inhibitors,
pharmaceutical compositions comprising the same, methods
for using the same for treating proliferative diseases,
20 and intermediates and processes for making the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

One of the most important and fundamental processes
in biology is the division of cells mediated by the cell
25 cycle. This process ensures the controlled production of
subsequent generations of cells with defined biological
function. It is a highly regulated phenomenon and
responds to a diverse set of cellular signals both within
the cell and from external sources. A complex network of
30 tumor promoting and suppressing gene products are key
components of this cellular signaling process. Over
expression of the tumor promoting components or the
subsequent loss of the tumor suppressing products will
lead to unregulated cellular proliferation and the
35 generation of tumors (Pardee, *Science* 246:603-608, 1989).

Cyclin dependent kinases (cdks) play a key role in
regulating the cell cycle machinery. These complexes



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5 consist of two components: a catalytic subunit (the
kinase) and a regulatory subunit (the cyclin). To date,
nine kinase subunits (cdk 1-9) have been identified along
with several regulatory subunits (cyclins A-H). (A.M.
Senderowicz and E.A. Sausville *Journal of the National*
10 *Cancer Institute* (2000), 92 (5), 376-387; and S. Mani; C.
Wang; K. Wu; R. Francis; R. Pestell *Exp. Opin. Invest.*
Drugs (2000) 9(8), 1849-1870).

Each kinase associates with a specific regulatory
partner and together make up the active catalytic moiety.
15 Each transition of the cell cycle is regulated by a
particular cdk complex: G1/S by cdk2/cyclin E,
cdk4/cyclin D1 and cdk6/cyclin D2; S/G2 by cdk2/cyclin A
and cdk1/cyclin A; G2/M by cdk1/B. The coordinated
activity of these kinases guides the individual cells
20 through the replication process and ensures the vitality
of each subsequent generation (Sherr, *Cell* 73:1059-1065,
1993; Draetta, *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 15:378-382, 1990)

An increasing body of evidence has shown a link
between tumor development and cdk related malfunctions.
25 Over expression of the cyclin regulatory proteins and
subsequent kinase hyperactivity have been linked to
several types of cancers (Jiang, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*
USA 90:9026-9030, 1993; Wang, *Nature* 343:555-557, 1990).
More recently, endogenous, highly specific protein
30 inhibitors of cdks were found to have a major affect on
cellular proliferation (Kamb et al, *Science* 264:436-440,
1994; Beach, *Nature* 336:701-704, 1993). These inhibitors
include p16^{INK4} (an inhibitor of cdk4/D1), p21^{CIP1} (a
general cdk inhibitor), and p27^{KIP1} (a specific cdk2/E
35 inhibitor). A recent crystal structure of p27 bound to
cdk2/A revealed how these proteins effectively inhibit
the kinase activity through multiple interactions with

5 the cdk complex (Pavletich, *Nature* 382:325-331, 1996).
These proteins help to regulate the cell cycle through
specific interactions with their corresponding cdk
complexes. Cells deficient in these inhibitors are prone
to unregulated growth and tumor formation.

10 Protein kinases, in particular, CDK, play a
role in the regulation of cellular proliferation.
Therefore, CDK inhibitors could be useful in th treatment
of cell proliferative disorders such as cancer, familial
adenomatosis polyposis, neuro-fibromatosis, psoriasis,
15 fungal infections, endotoxic shock, trasplantaion
rejection, vascular smooth cell proliferation associated
with atherosclerosis, pulmonary fibrosis, arthritis
glomerulonephritis and post-surgical stenosis and
restenosis (U.S. Patent No. 6,114,365. CDKs are also
20 known to play a role in apoptosis. Therefore CDK
inhibitors, could be useful in the treatment of useful of
cancer; viral infections, for example, herpevirus,
poxvirus, Epstein-Barr virus, Sindbis virus and
adenovirus; prevention of AIDS development in HIV-
25 infected individuals; autoimmune diseases, for example,
systemic lupus, erythematosus, autoimmune mediated
glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
inflammatory bowel disease, and autoimmune diabetes
mellitus; neurodegenerative disorders, for example,
30 Alzheimer's disease, AIDS-related dementia, Parkinson's
disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, retinitis
pigmentosa, spinal muscular atrophy and cerebellar
degeneration; myelodysplastic syndromes, aplastic anemia,
ischemic injury associated with myocardial infarctions,
35 stroke and reperfusion injury, arrhythmia,
atherosclerosis, toxin-induced or alcohol related liver
diseases, hematological diseases, for example, chronic

5 anemia and aplastic anemia; degenerative diseases of the musculoskeletal system, for example, osteoporosis and arthritis, aspirin-sensitive rhinosinusitis, cystic fibrosis, multiple sclerosis, kidney diseases and cancer pain (U.S. Patent No. 6,107,305).

10 It has also been discovered that some cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors can be used in combination therapy with some other anticancer agents. For example, the cytotoxic activity of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, flavopiridol, has been used with other
15 anticancer agents in cancer combination therapy. Cancer Research, 57, 3375 (1997).

Also, it has recently been disclosed that CDK inhibitors may be useful in the chemoprevention of cancer. Chemoprevention is defined as inhibiting the
20 development of invasive cancer by either blocking the initiating mutagenic event or by blocking the progression of pre-malignant cells that have already suffered an insult or inhibiting tumor relapse (U.S. Patent No. 6,107,305).

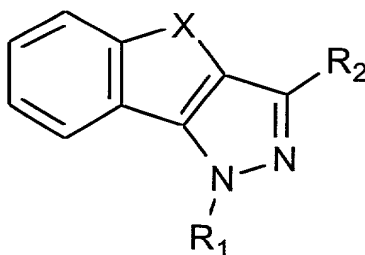
25 Furthermore, it has recently been discovered that cdk5 is involved in the phosphorylation of tau protein, and therefore CDK inhibitors may be useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (J. Biochem., 117, 741-749, 1995).

30 This body of evidence has led to an intense search for small molecule inhibitors of the cdk family as an approach to cancer chemotherapy. There are no known examples of molecules related to the current invention which describe 5-substituted-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazoles as
35 cdk inhibitors. There is one case describing indeno[1,2-c]pyrazoles having anticancer activity. There are two

- 5 other examples which describe indeno[1,2-c]pyrazoles having unrelated utilities and structures.

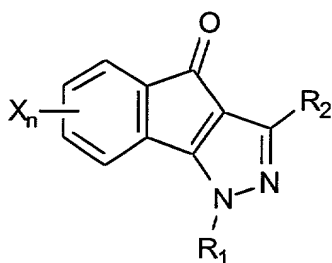
A series of indeno[1,2-c]pyrazoles having anticancer activity are described in JP 60130521 and JP 62099361 with the following generic structure:

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No substitution is claimed on the indenophenyl portion of the molecule and the molecules are not indicated to be
 15 cdk inhibitors. In addition, we discovered that substitution at the 5-position was critical for cdk inhibitory activity.

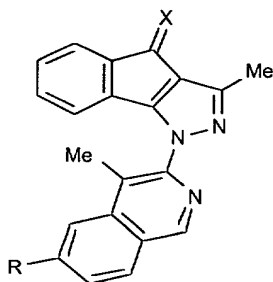
A series of indeno[1,2-c]pyrazoles having herbicidal activity are described in GB 2223946 with the following
 20 generic structure:



The above compounds differ from the presently claimed invention in X_n is defined as halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, and
 25 haloalkoxy; n = 0-2. In addition, R₁ is defined as acyl and R₂ is defined as alkyl or cycloalkyl.

A series of 1-(6'-substituted-4'-methylquinol-2'-yl)-3-methylindeno[1,2-c]pyrazoles having CNS activity

- 5 are described by Quraishi, *Farmaco* 44:753-8, 1989 with the following generic structure:



- 10 Compounds of this series are not considered to be part of the presently claimed invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

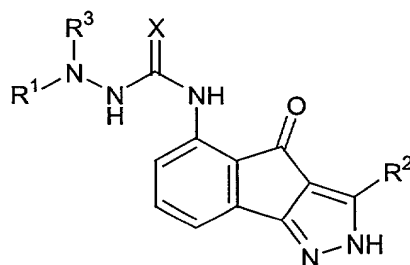
- 15 The present invention describes a novel class of indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-ones or pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms thereof that are potent inhibitors of the class of enzymes known as cyclin dependent kinases, which relate to the catalytic subunits cdk 1-9
20 and their regulatory subunits know as cyclins A-H.

- It is another object of this invention to provide a novel method of treating proliferative diseases associated with CDK activity by administering a therapeutically effective amount of one of the compounds
25 of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

- It is another object of this invention to provide a novel method of treating cancer associated with CDK activity by administering a therapeutically effective
30 amount of one of the compounds of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

5 It is another object of this invention to provide a
novel method of treating a proliferative disease, which
comprises administering a therapeutically effective
combination of one of the compounds of the present
invention and one or more other known anti-cancer
10 treatments such as radiation therapy, chemotoxic or
chemostatic agents.

These and other objectives have been achieved by the
inventors' discovery that compounds of formula (I):



(I)

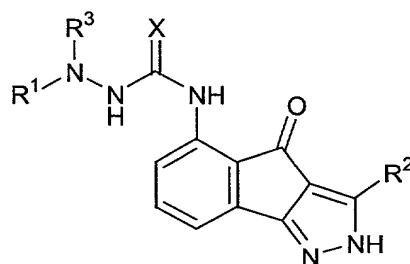
wherein R¹, R², R³, and X are defined below or
20 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are cyclin
dependent kinase inhibitors.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention pertains to novel cyclin dependent
25 kinase inhibitors (cdks) and specifically, but not
exclusively, as inhibitors of cdk/cyclin complexes. The
inhibitors of this invention are indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-
one analogs. Certain analogs were selective for their
activity against cdks and their cyclin bound complexes
30 and were less active against other known serine/threonine
kinases such as Protein Kinase A (PKA) and Protein Kinase
C (PKC).

5 As described herein, the inhibitors of this
invention are capable of inhibiting the cell-cycle
machinery and consequently would be useful in modulating
cell-cycle progression, which would ultimately control
cell growth and differentiation. Such compounds would be
10 useful for treating subjects having disorders associated
with excessive cell proliferation, such as the treatment
of cancer, psoriasis, immunological disorders involving
unwanted leukocyte proliferation, in the treatment of
restinosis and other smooth muscle cell disorders, and
15 the like.

The present invention, in a first embodiment,
describes novel compounds of formula (I):



(I)

X is selected from O or S;

25 R^1 is selected from the groups: C_3-C_{10} membered
carbocycle substituted with 0-5 R^4 , and 3-10 membered
heterocycle substituted with 0-5 R^5 , provided that if R^1
is phenyl then R^1 is substituted with 1-5 R^4 ;

30 R^2 is selected from the groups: H, C_{1-10} alkyl
substituted with 0-3 R^6 , C_{2-10} alkenyl substituted with

5 0-3 R⁶, C₂-10 alkynyl substituted with 0-3 R⁶, -
 (CF₂)_mCF₃, C₃-10 membered carbocycle substituted with 0-5
 R⁴, and 3-10 membered heterocycle containing from 1-4
 heteroatoms selected from O, N, and S and substituted
 with 0-5 R⁵;

10

R³ is selected from the groups: H, C₁-4 alkyl, C₃-6
 cycloalkyl, or C₄-10 cycloalkylalkyl;

R⁴ is independently selected from the groups: halo,
 15 -CN, NO₂, C₁-4 alkyl, C₁-4 haloalkyl, NR⁷R^{7a}, =O, OR⁷,
 COR⁷, CO₂R⁷, CONR⁷R^{7a}, NHC(O)NR⁷R^{7a}, NHC(S)NR⁷R^{7a},
 NR⁷C(O)OR^{7b}, NR⁷C(O)R^{7b}, SO₂NR⁷R^{7a}, SO₂R^{7b}, and 5-10
 membered heterocycle containing from 1-4 heteroatoms
 selected from O, N, and S;

20

alternatively, when two R⁴'s are present on adjacent
 carbon atoms they combine to form -OCH₂O- or -OCH₂CH₂O-;

R⁵ is independently selected from the groups: halo,
 25 -CN, NO₂, C₁-4 alkyl, C₁-4 haloalkyl, NR⁷R^{7a},
 NR⁷C(O)OR^{7b}, NR⁷C(O)R^{7b}, OR⁷, COR⁷, CO₂R⁷, CONR⁷R^{7a},
 CON(R⁹)[(CH₂)_mR¹⁰], CO(CH₂)_mR¹⁰, NHC(O)NR⁷R^{7a},
 NHC(S)NR⁷R^{7a}, SO₂NR⁷R^{7a}, and SO₂R^{7b};

30 R⁶ is independently selected from the groups: halo,
 -CN, NO₂, C₁-4 alkyl, C₁-4 haloalkyl, NR⁷R^{7a}, NR⁸NR⁸R^{8a},

5 $\text{NR}^7\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^7$, $\text{NR}^7\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{7b}$, $=\text{O}$, OR^7 , COR^7 , CO_2R^7 , $\text{CONR}^7\text{R}^{7a}$,
 $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^7\text{R}^{7a}$, $\text{NHC}(\text{S})\text{NR}^7\text{R}^{7a}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{N}^7\text{R}^{7a}$, SO_2R^{7b} , C_{3-10}
 membered carbocycle substituted with 0-5 R^4 , and 5-10
 membered heterocycle containing from 1-4 heteroatoms
 selected from O, N, and S, substituted with 0-3 R^7 ;

10

R^7 is independently selected from the groups: H,
 halo, $-\text{CN}$, NO_2 , C_{1-4} haloalkyl, $\text{R}^8\text{R}^{8a}\text{N}(\text{CR}^9\text{R}^{9a})_m$,
 $\text{NR}^8\text{NR}^8\text{R}^{8a}$, $\text{NR}^8\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^8$, $\text{NR}^8\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^8$, $=\text{O}$, $\text{R}^8\text{O}(\text{CR}^9\text{R}^{9a})_m$, COR^8 ,
 CO_2R^8 , $\text{CONR}^8\text{R}^{8a}$, $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^8\text{R}^{8a}$, $\text{NHC}(\text{S})\text{NR}^8\text{R}^{8a}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^8\text{R}^{8a}$,
 15 SO_2R^{8b} , C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{4-10}
 cycloalkylalkyl, phenyl, and benzyl;

R^{7a} is independently selected from the groups: H,
 C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{4-10} cycloalkylalkyl,
 20 phenyl, and benzyl;

alternatively, R^7 and R^{7a} , together with the atoms
 to which they are attached, form a heterocycle having 4-8
 atoms in the ring and containing an additional 0-1 N, S,
 25 or O atom and substituted with 0-3 R^{7c} ;

R^{7b} is independently selected from the groups: H,
 C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{4-10} cycloalkylalkyl,
 phenyl, and benzyl;

30

R^{7c} is independently selected from the groups:
 halo, $-\text{CN}$, N_3 , NO_2 , C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{4-10}

5 cycloalkylalkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, NR⁷R^{7b}, R⁸R^{8a}N(CR⁹R^{9a})_m,
 =O, OR⁷, R⁸O(CR⁹R^{9a})_m, COR⁷, CO₂R⁷, CONR⁷R^{7b},
 NHC(O)NR⁷R^{7b}, NHC(S)NR⁷R^{7b}, NR⁷C(O)OR^{7b}, NR⁷C(O)R^{7b},
 C(=NR⁸)R^{8a}, C(=NR⁸)NR^{8a}R^{8b}, SO₂NR⁷R^{7b}, SO₂R^{7b}, and 5-10
 10 membered heterocycle containing from 1-4 heteroatoms
 selected from O, N, and S;

R⁸ is independently selected from the groups: H,
 C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₄₋₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl,
 phenyl and benzyl;

15 R^{8a} is independently selected from the groups: H,
 C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₄₋₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl,
 phenyl and benzyl;

20 alternatively, R⁸ and R^{8a}, together with the atoms
 to which they are attached, form a heterocycle having 4-8
 atoms in the ring and containing an additional 0-1 N, S,
 or O atom;

25 R^{8b} is independently selected from the groups: H,
 C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₄₋₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl,
 phenyl and benzyl;

R⁹ is independently selected from the groups: H, C₁₋₄
 30 alkyl;

R^{9a} is independently selected from the groups: H,
 C₁₋₄ alkyl;

5 R^{10} is independently selected from the groups:
 NR^7R^{7a} , C_{3-10} membered carbocycle substituted with 0-3
 R^7 , and 5-10 membered heterocycle containing from 1-4
heteroatoms selected from O, N, and S, substituted with
0-3 R^7 ; and

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m is independently selected from 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a
pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug form thereof, an N-
15 oxide form thereof, or a stereoisomer thereof.

In a preferred embodiment, the compounds of formula
(I) are selected from:

20 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(2-
pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-
one;

3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(2-
25 pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-
one;

3-(4-homopiperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(2-
pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-
30 one;

3-(4-(4-methylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(2-
pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-
one;

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5 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

10 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-pyrazinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

15 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-pyrimidinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

20 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-thiazolyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(3-pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

25 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-pyrazinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

30 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-thiazolyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

35 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(3-pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

5 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

10 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

15 3-(4-(4-ethylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

20 3-(4-(4-isopropylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

25 3-(4-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

30 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

35 3-(4-(4-ethylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

35 3-(4-(4-isopropylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

5 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

3-(4-homopiperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

10

3-(4-(4-methylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

15

3-(4-(4-ethylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

20 3-(4-(4-isopropylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

3-(4-(4-(N,N-dimethylamino)piperidino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

25

3-(4-(4-pyrrolidinopiperidino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

30

3-(4-(4-piperidinopiperidino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

35

5 3-(2,4-dimethylthiazol-5-yl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one;

or pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

10

Another embodiment of the present invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising: a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I).

15

Another embodiment of the present invention is a method of treating a proliferative disease associated with CDK activity comprising: administering to a host in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically effective salt form thereof.

20

Another embodiment of the present invention is a method of treating a cell proliferative disease associated with CDK activity in a patient, comprising administering to said patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), wherein the proliferative diseases is selected from the group consisting of: Alzheimer's disease, viral infections, auto-immune diseases, fungal disease, cancer, psoriasis, vascular smooth cell proliferation associated with atherosclerosis, pulmonary fibrosis, arthritis glomerulonephritis, neurodegenerative disorders and post-surgical stenosis and restenosis.

25

30

Another embodiment of the present invention is a method of treating cancer associated with CDK activity in a patient, comprising administering to said patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of

35

5 formula (I), wherein the cancer is selected from the
group consisting of: carcinoma such as bladder, breast,
colon, kidney, liver, lung, including small cell lung
cancer, esophagus, gall-bladder, ovary, pancreas,
stomach, cervix, thyroid, prostate, and skin, including
10 squamous cell carcinoma; hematopoietic tumors of lymphoid
lineage, including leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia,
acute lymphoblastic leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, T-cell-
lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,
hairy cell lymphoma and Burkett's lymphoma; hematopoietic
15 tumors of myeloid lineage, including acute and chronic
myelogenous leukemias, myelodysplastic syndrome and
promyelocytic leukemia; tumors of mesenchymal origin,
including fibrosarcoma and rhabdomyosarcoma; tumors of
the central and peripheral nervous system, including
20 astrocytoma, neuroblastoma, glioma and schwannomas; other
tumors, including melanoma, seminoma, teratocarcinoma,
osteosarcoma, xenoderoma pigmentosum, keratocanthoma,
thyroid follicular cancer and Kaposi's sarcoma.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
25 method of treating a disease associated with apoptosis in
a patient, comprising administering to said patient a
pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of
formula (I), wherein the disease associated with
apoptosis is selected from the group consisting of:
30 cancer, viral infections, autoimmune diseases and
neurodegenerative disorder.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting tumor angiogenesis and metastasis in
a patient, comprising administering to said patient a
35 pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of
formula (I).

5 Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of treating a disease associated with protein
kinase activity in a patient, comprising administering to
said patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a
compound of formula (I), wherein the protein kinase is
10 selected from the group consisting of: e.g. protein
kinase C, her2, raf1, MEK1, MAP kinase, EGF receptor,
PDGF receptor, IGF receptor, PI3 kinase, weel kinase,
Src, and Abl.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
15 method of modulating the level of cellular RNA and DNA
synthesis in a patient, comprising administering to said
patient a CDK inhibitory effective amount of a compound
of formula (I).

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
20 method of treating viral infections in a patient,
comprising administering to said patient a CDK inhibitory
effective amount of a compound of formula (I), wherein
the viral infections is selected from the group consisting
of HIV, human papilloma virus, herpesvirus, poxvirus,
25 Epstein-Barr virus, Sindbis virus and adenovirus.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of chemopreventing cancer in a patient, comprising
administering to said patient a CDK inhibitory effective
amount of a compound of formula (I).

30 Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK activity comprising combining an
effective amount of the compound of formula (I) with a
composition containing CDK.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
35 method of treating cancer associated with CDK activity in
a patient, comprising administering to said patient a
pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of

5 formula (I) in combination (administered together or
 sequentially) with known anti-cancer treatments such as
 radiation therapy or with cytostatic or cytotoxic agents,
 such as for example, but not limited to, DNA interactive
 agents, such as cisplatin or doxorubicin; topoisomerase
 10 II inhibitors, such as etoposide; topoisomerase I
 inhibitors such as CPT-11 or topotecan; tubulin
 interacting agents, such as paclitaxel, docetaxel or the
 epothilones; hormonal agents, such as tamoxifen;
 thymidilate synthase inhibitors, such as 5-fluorouracil;
 15 and anti-metabolites, such as methotrexate.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
 method treating proliferative diseases associated with
 CDK activity, in a patient, comprising administering to
 said patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a
 20 compound of formula (I), in combination (administered
 together or sequentially) with known anti-proliferating
 agents selected from the group consisting of:
 altretamine, busulfan, chlorambucil, cyclophosphamide,
 ifosfamide, mechlorethamine, melphalan, thiotepea,
 25 cladribine, fluorouracil, floxuridine, gemcitabine,
 thioguanine, pentostatin, methotrexate, 6-mercaptapurine,
 cytarabine, carmustine, lomustine, streptozotocin,
 carboplatin, cisplatin, oxaliplatin, iproplatin,
 tetraplatin, lobaplatin, JM216, JM335, fludarabine,
 30 aminoglutethimide, flutamide, goserelin, leuprolide,
 megestrol acetate, cyproterone acetate, tamoxifen,
 anastrozole, bicalutamide, dexamethasone,
 diethylstilbestrol, prednisone, bleomycin, dactinomycin,
 daunorubicin, doxorubicin, idarubicin, mitoxantrone,
 35 losoxantrone, mitomycin-c, plicamycin, paclitaxel,
 docetaxel, CPT-11, epothilones, topotecan, irinotecan,
 9-amino camptothecin, 9-nitro camptothecin, GS-211,

5 etoposide, teniposide, vinblastine, vincristine,
vinorelbine, procarbazine, asparaginase, pegaspargase,
methoxtrexate, octreotide, and estramustine, hydroxyurea.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK1 activity, comprising
10 adminisitering to a patient in need thereof an effective
CDK1 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
thereof.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
15 method of inhibiting CDK2 activity, comprising
adminisitering to a patient in need thereof an effective
CDK2 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
thereof.

20 Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK3 activity, comprising
adminisitering to a patient in need thereof an effective
CDK3 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
25 thereof.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK4 activity, comprising
adminisitering to a patient in need thereof an effective
CDK4 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
30 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
thereof.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK5 activity, comprising
adminisitering to a patient in need thereof an effective
35 CDK5 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
thereof.

5 Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK6 activity, comprising
administering to a patient in need thereof an effective
CDK6 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
10 thereof.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK7 activity, comprising
administering to a patient in need thereof an effective
CDK7 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
15 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
thereof.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK8 activity, comprising
administering to a patient in need thereof an effective
20 CDK8 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
thereof.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a
method of inhibiting CDK9 activity, comprising
25 administering to a patient in need thereof an effective
CDK9 inhibitory amount of a compound according to claim
1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form
thereof.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a
30 pharmaceutical kit for treating proliferative diseases
associated with CDK activity, said kit comprising a
plurality of separate containers, wherein at least one of
said containers contains a compound of formula (I), and
at least another of said containers contains one or more
35 compounds selected from the group consisting of
altretamine, busulfan, chlorambucil, cyclophosphamide,
ifosfamide, mechlorethamine, melphalan, thiotepa,

5 cladribine, fluorouracil, floxuridine, gemcitabine,
 thioguanine, pentostatin, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine,
 cytarabine, carmustine, lomustine, streptozotocin,
 carboplatin, cisplatin, oxaliplatin, iproplatin,
 tetraplatin, lobaplatin, JM216, JM335, fludarabine,
 10 aminoglutethimide, flutamide, goserelin, leuprolide,
 megestrol acetate, cyproterone acetate, tamoxifen,
 anastrozole, bicalutamide, dexamethasone,
 diethylstilbestrol, prednisone, bleomycin, dactinomycin,
 daunorubicin, doxorubicin, idarubicin, mitoxantrone,
 15 losoxantrone, mitomycin-c, plicamycin, paclitaxel,
 docetaxel, CPT-11, epothilones , topotecan, irinotecan,
 9-amino camptothecan, 9-nitro camptothecan, GS-211,
 etoposide, teniposide, vinblastine, vincristine,
 vinorelbine, procarbazine, asparaginase, pegaspargase,
 20 methotrexate, octreotide, and estramustine, hydroxyurea,
 and said containers optionally contain a pharmaceutical
 carrier, which kit may be effectively utilized for
 carrying out combination therapies according to the
 invention.

25 It is a further object of the invention to provide a
 method of treating a patient having a disorder associated
 with excessive cell proliferation, comprising
 administering to the patient a therapeutically effective
 amount of a compound of formula (I), such that the
 30 excessive cell proliferation in the patient is reduced.

It is appreciated that certain features of the
 invention, which are, for clarity, described in the
 context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in
 combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various
 35 features of the invention which are, for brevity,
 described in the context of a single embodiment, may also
 be provided separately or in any suitable subcombination.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used above, and throughout the description of the invention, the following terms, unless otherwise indicated, shall be understood to have the following meanings:

Definitions

As used herein, the following terms and expressions have the indicated meanings.

The term "compounds of the invention", and equivalent expressions, are meant to embrace compounds of the invention as herein before described i.e. compounds of formula (I), which expression includes the prodrugs, the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and the solvates, e.g. hydrates, where the context so permits. Similarly, reference to intermediates, whether or not they themselves are claimed, is meant to embrace their salts, and solvates, where the context so permits. For the sake of clarity, particular instances when the context so permits are sometimes indicated in the text, but these instances are purely illustrative and it is not intended to exclude other instances when the context so permits.

The term "derivative" means a chemically modified compound wherein the modification is considered routine by the ordinary skilled chemist, such as an ester or an amide of an acid, protecting groups, such as a benzyl group for an alcohol or thiol, and tert-butoxycarbonyl group for an amine.

5 The term "effective amount" means an amount of a compound/composition according to the present invention effective in producing the desired therapeutic effect.

10 The term "amine protecting group" means an easily removable group which is known in the art to protect an amino group against undesirable reaction during synthetic procedures and to be selectively removable. The use of amine protecting groups is well known in the art for protecting groups against undesirable reactions during a synthetic procedure and many such protecting groups are
15 known, for example, T.H. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, 2nd edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York (1991), incorporated herein by reference. Preferred amine protecting groups are acyl, including formyl, acetyl, chloroacetyl, trichloroacetyl,
20 o-nitrophenylacetyl, o-nitrophenoxyacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, acetoacetyl, 4-chlorobutyryl, isobutyryl, o-nitrocinnamoyl, picolinoyl, acylisothiocyanate, aminocaproyl, benzoyl and the like, and acyloxy including methoxycarbonyl, 9-
25 fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxycarbonyl, 2-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonyl, vinyloxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, t-butyloxycarbonyl (BOC), 1,1-dimethylpropynyloxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl (CBZ), p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 2,4-dichlorobenzyloxycarbonyl, and
30 the like.

 The term "acid labile amine protecting group" means an amine protecting group as defined above which is readily removed by treatment with acid while remaining relatively stable to other reagents. A preferred acid
35 labile amine protecting group is tert-butoxycarbonyl (BOC).

5 The term "hydrogenation labile amine protecting
group" means an amine protecting group as defined above
which is readily removed by hydrogenation while remaining
relatively stable to other reagents. A preferred
hydrogenation labile amine protecting group is
10 benzyloxycarbonyl (CBZ).

 The term "hydrogenation labile acid protecting group"
means an acid protecting group as defined above which is
readily removed by hydrogenation while remaining
relatively stable to other reagents. A preferred
15 hydrogenation labile acid protecting group is benzyl.

 The term "analogue" means a compound which comprises
a chemically modified form of a specific compound or
class thereof, and which maintains the pharmaceutical
and/or pharmacological activities characteristic of said
20 compound or class.

 The term "patient" includes both human and other
mammals.

 The term "pharmaceutical composition" means a
composition comprising a compound of formula (I) and at
25 least one component selected from the group comprising
pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents,
adjuvants, excipients, or vehicles, such as preserving
agents, fillers, disintegrating agents, wetting agents,
emulsifying agents, suspending agents, sweetening agents,
30 flavoring agents, perfuming agents, antibacterial agents,
antifungal agents, lubricating agents and dispensing
agents, depending on the nature of the mode of
administration and dosage forms. Examples of suspending
agents include ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols,
35 polyoxyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters,
microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum metahydroxide,
bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth, or mixtures of these

5 substances. Prevention of the action of microorganisms
can be ensured by various antibacterial and antifungal
agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol,
sorbic acid, and the like. It may also be desirable to
include isotonic agents, for example sugars, sodium
10 chloride and the like. Prolonged absorption of the
injectable pharmaceutical form can be brought about by
the use of agents delaying absorption, for example,
aluminum monostearate and gelatin. Examples of suitable
carriers, diluents, solvents or vehicles include water,
15 ethanol, polyols, suitable mixtures thereof, vegetable
oils (such as olive oil) and injectable organic esters
such as ethyl oleate. Examples of excipients include
lactose, milk sugar, sodium citrate, calcium carbonate,
dicalcium phosphate phosphate. Examples of disintegrating
20 agents include starch, alginic acids and certain complex
silicates. Examples of lubricants include magnesium
stearate, sodium lauryl sulphate, talc, as well as high
molecular weight polyethylene glycols.

The term "solvate" means a physical association of a
25 compound of this invention with one or more solvent
molecules. This physical association includes hydrogen
bonding. In certain instances the solvate will be
capable of isolation, for example when one or more
solvent molecules are incorporated in the crystal lattice
30 of the crystalline solid. "Solvate" encompasses both
solution-phase and isolable solvates. Exemplary solvates
include hydrates, ethanolates, methanolates, and the
like.

The term "alkyl" is intended to include both
35 branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic
hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon
atoms. Examples of alkyl include, but are not limited to,

5 methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, t-
butyl, n-pentyl, and s-pentyl. In addition, the term is
intended to include both unsubstituted and substituted
alkyl groups, the latter referring to alkyl moieties
having one or more hydrogen substituents replaced by, but
10 not limited to halogen, hydroxyl, carbonyl, alkoxy,
ester, ether, cyano, phosphoryl, amino, imino, amido,
sulfhydryl, alkythio, thioester, sulfonyl, nitro,
heterocyclo, aryl or heteroaryl. It will also be
understood by those skilled in the art that the
15 substituted moieties themselves can be substituted as
well when appropriate.

The terms "halo" or "halogen" as used herein refer
to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

As used herein, "carbocycle" or "carbocyclic
20 residue" is intended to mean cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, or
haryl groups as described herein. Examples of such
carbocycles include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl,
cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl,
adamantyl, cyclooctyl,; [3.3.0]bicyclooctane,
25 [4.3.0]bicyclononane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecane (decalin),
[2.2.2]bicyclooctane, fluorenyl, phenyl, naphthyl,
indanyl, adamantyl, or tetrahydronaphthyl (tetralin).

"Cycloalkyl" means a non-aromatic mono- or
multicyclic ring system of about 3 to about 10 carbon
30 atoms, preferably of about 5 to about 10 carbon atoms.
Preferred ring sizes of monocyclic ring systems include
about 5 to about 6 ring atoms. The cycloalkyl is
optionally substituted with one or more substituents
which may be the same or different, and are as defined
35 herein. Exemplary monocyclic cycloalkyl include
cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, and the like.

5 Exemplary multicyclic cycloalkyl include 1-decalin, norbornyl, adamant-(1- or 2-)yl, and the like.

"Cycloalkenyl" means a non-aromatic mono- or multicyclic ring system of about 3 to about 10 carbon atoms, preferably of about 5 to about 10 carbon atoms, and which contains at least one carbon-carbon double bond. Preferred ring sizes monocyclic ring systems include about 5 to about 6 ring atoms. The cycloalkenyl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents which may be the same or different, and are as defined herein. Exemplary monocyclic cycloalkenyl include cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, and the like. An exemplary multicyclic cycloalkenyl is norbornylenyl.

"Aryl" means an aromatic monocyclic or multicyclic ring system of about 5 to about 10 carbon atoms, preferably of about 5 to about 6 carbon atoms. The aryl is optionally substituted with one or more substituents which may be the same or different, and are as defined herein. Exemplary aryl groups include phenyl or naphthyl, or phenyl substituted or naphthyl substituted.

"Cycloalkylalkyl" means a cycloalkyl-alkyl group wherein the cycloalkyl and alkyl are as herein described. Preferred cycloalkylalkyl contain a lower alkyl moiety. An exemplary cycloalkylalkyl group is cyclopropylmethyl, cyclopentylmethyl, cyclohexylmethyl, cyclopropylethyl, cyclopentylethyl, cyclohexylpropyl, cyclopropylpropyl, cyclopentylpropyl, and cyclohexylpropyl.

As used herein, the term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclic system" is intended to mean a heterocyclyl, heterocyclenyl, or heteroaryl groups as described herein, which consists of carbon atoms and from 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of N, O and S and including any bicyclic group

5 in which any of the above-defined heterocyclic rings is
fused to a benzene ring. The nitrogen and sulfur
heteroatoms may optionally be oxidized. The heterocyclic
ring may be attached to its pendant group at any
heteroatom or carbon atom which results in a stable
10 structure. The heterocyclic rings described herein may
be substituted on carbon or on a nitrogen atom if the
resulting compound is stable. If specifically noted, a
nitrogen in the heterocycle may optionally be
quaternized. It is preferred that when the total number
15 of S and O atoms in the heterocycle exceeds 1, then these
heteroatoms are not adjacent to one another. It is
preferred that the total number of S and O atoms in the
heterocycle is not more than 1.

Examples of heterocycles include, but are not
20 limited to, 1H-indazole, 2-pyrrolidonyl, 2H,6H-1,5,2-
dithiazinyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, 3H-indolyl, 4-piperidonyl, 4aH-
carbazole, 4H-quinoliziny, 6H-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl,
acridinyl, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl,
benzothiofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl,
25 benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benztetrazolyl,
benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazalonyl,
carbazolyl, 4aH-carbazolyl, b-carbolinyl, chromanyl,
chromenyl, cinnolinyl, decahydroquinolinyl, 2H,6H-1,5,2-
dithiazinyl, dihydrofuro[2,3-b]tetrahydrofuran, furanyl,
30 furazanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazolinyl, imidazolyl, 1H-
indazolyl, indolenyl, indolinyl, indoliziny, indolyl,
isobenzofuranyl, isochromanyl, isoindazolyl,
isoindolinyl, isoindolyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolyl,
isoxazolyl, morpholinyl, naphthyridinyl,
35 octahydroisoquinolinyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl,
oxazolidinyl., oxazolyl, oxazolidinylperimidinyl,

5 phenanthridinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenarsazinyl,
phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxathiinyl, phenoxazinyl,
phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, pteridinyl,
piperidonyl, 4-piperidonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyranyl,
pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolyl,
10 pyridazinyl, pyridooxazole, pyridoimidazole,
pyridothiazole, pyridinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl,
pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyl,
quinolinyl, 4*H*-quinoliziny, quinoxalinyl, quinuclidinyl,
carbolinyl, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl,
15 tetrahydroquinolinyl, 6*H*-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl, 1,2,3-
thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl,
1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, thianthrenyl, thiazolyl, thienyl,
thienothiazolyl, thienooxazolyl, thienoimidazolyl,
thiophenyl, triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl,
20 1,2,5-triazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, xanthenyl. Preferred
heterocycles include, but are not limited to, pyridinyl,
furan, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl,
indolyl, benzimidazolyl, 1*H*-indazolyl, oxazolidinyl,
benzotriazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, oxindolyl,
25 benzoxazolinyl, or isatinoyl. Also included are fused
ring and spiro compounds containing, for example, the
above heterocycles.

"Heterocyclenyl" means a non-aromatic monocyclic or
multicyclic hydrocarbon ring system of about 3 to about
30 10 atoms, preferably about 4 to about 8 atoms, in which
one or more of the carbon atoms in the ring system is/are
hetero element(s) other than carbon, for example
nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atoms, and which contains at
least one carbon-carbon double bond or carbon-nitrogen
35 double bond. Preferred ring sizes of rings of the ring
system include about 5 to about 6 ring atoms. The
designation of the aza, oxa or thia as a prefix before

5 heterocyclenyl define that at least a nitrogen, oxygen or
sulfur atom is present respectively as a ring atom. The
heterocyclenyl may be optionally substituted by one or R⁴
substitents as defined herein. The nitrogen or sulphur
10 atom of the heterocyclenyl may also be optionally
oxidized to the corresponding N-oxide, S-oxide or S,S-
dioxide. "Heterocyclenyl" as used herein includes by way
of example and not limitation those described in
Paquette, Leo A. ; "Principles of Modern Heterocyclic
15 Chemistry" (W. A. Benjamin, New York, 1968), particularly
Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9; "The Chemistry of
Heterocyclic Compounds, A series of Monographs" (John
Wiley & Sons, New York, 1950 to present), in particular
Volumes 13, 14, 16, 19, and 28; and "J. Am. Chem. Soc. ",
82:5566 (1960). Exemplary monocyclic azaheterocyclenyl
20 groups include 1,2,3,4- tetrahydrohydropyridine,
1,2-dihydropyridyl, 1,4-dihydropyridyl,
1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine, 1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine,
2-pyrrolinyl, 3-pyrrolinyl, 2-imidazolinyl, 2-
pyrazolinyl, and the like. Exemplary oxaheterocyclenyl
25 groups include 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran, dihydrofuranyl, and
fluorodihydrofuranyl. Preferred is dihydrofuranyl. An
exemplary multicyclic oxaheterocyclenyl group is
7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptenyl. Preferred monocyclic
thiaheterocyclenyl rings include dihydrothiophenyl and
30 dihydrothiopyranyl; more preferred is dihydrothiophenyl.

"Heterocyclenyl" means a non-aromatic saturated
monocyclic or multicyclic ring system of about 3 to about
10 carbon atoms, preferably about 4 to about 8 carbon
atoms, in which one or more of the carbon atoms in the
35 ring system is/are hetero element(s) other than carbon,
for example nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. Preferred ring
sizes of rings of the ring system include about 5 to

5 about 6 ring atoms. The designation of the aza, oxa or
thia as a prefix before heterocyclyl define that at least
a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom is present respectively
as a ring atom. The heterocyclyl may be optionally
substituted by one or more R⁴ substituents which may be
10 the same or different, and are as defined herein. The
nitrogen or sulphur atom of the heterocyclyl may also be
optionally oxidized to the corresponding N-oxide, S-oxide
or S,S-dioxide.

"Heterocyclyl" as used herein includes by way of
15 example and not limitation those described in Paquette,
Leo A. ; "Principles of Modern Heterocyclic Chemistry"
(W. A. Benjamin, New York, 1968), particularly Chapters
1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9; "The Chemistry of Heterocyclic
Compounds, A series of Monographs" (John Wiley & Sons,
20 New York, 1950 to present), in particular Volumes 13, 14,
16, 19, and 28; and "J. Am. Chem. Soc. ", 82:5566 (1960).
Exemplary monocyclic heterocyclyl rings include
piperidyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl,
thiomorpholinyl, thiazolidinyl, 1,3-dioxolanyl, 1,4-
25 dioxanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl,
tetrahydrothiopyranyl, and the like.

"Heteroaryl" means an aromatic monocyclic or
multicyclic ring system of about 5 to about 10 atoms, in
which one or more of the atoms in the ring system is/are
30 hetero element(s) other than carbon, for example
nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. Preferred ring sizes of
rings of the ring system include about 5 to about 6 ring
atoms. The "heteroaryl" may also be substituted by one
or more R⁴ substituents which may be the same or
35 different, and are as defined herein. The designation of
the aza, oxa or thia as a prefix before heteroaryl define
that at least a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom is

5 present respectively as a ring atom. A nitrogen atom of
an heteroaryl may be optionally oxidized to the
corresponding N-oxide. Heteroaryl as used herein includes
by way of example and not limitation those described in
Paquette, Leo A. ; "Principles of Modern Heterocyclic
10 Chemistry" (W. A. Benjamin, New York, 1968), particularly
Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9; "The Chemistry of
Heterocyclic Compounds, A series of Monographs" (John
Wiley & Sons, New York, 1950 to present), in particular
Volumes 13, 14, 16, 19, and 28; and "J. Am. Chem. Soc. ",
15 82:5566 (1960). Exemplary heteroaryl and substituted
heteroaryl groups include pyrazinyl, thienyl,
isothiazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrazolyl, furazanyl, pyrrolyl,
1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, quinoxalinyll,
phthalazinyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine, imidazo[2,1-
20 b]thiazolyl, benzofurazanyl, azaindolyl, benzimidazolyl,
benzothienyl, thienopyridyl, thienopyrimidyl,
pyrrolopyridyl, imidazopyridyl, benzoazaindole,
1,2,4-triazinyl, benzthiazolyl, furanyl, imidazolyl,
indolyl, indolizinyll, isoxazolyl, isoquinolinyll,
25 isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl,
pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyll,
quinolinyll, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl and
triazolyl.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable salts"
30 refer to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein
the parent compound is modified by making acid or base
salts thereof. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable
salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic
acid salts of basic residues such as amines; alkali or
35 organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic
acids; and the like. The pharmaceutically acceptable
salts include the conventional non-toxic salts or the

5 quaternary ammonium salts of the parent compound formed,
for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids.
For example, such conventional non-toxic salts include
those derived from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric,
hydrobromic, sulfuric, sulfamic, phosphoric, nitric and
10 the like; and the salts prepared from organic acids such
as acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, stearic,
lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, pantoic,
maleic, hydroxymaleic, phenylacetic, glutamic, benzoic,
salicylic, sulfanilic, 2-acetoxybenzoic, fumaric,
15 toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, ethane disulfonic,
oxalic, isethionic, and the like.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present
invention can be synthesized from the parent compound
which contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional
20 chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared
by reacting the free acid or base forms of these
compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate
base or acid in water or in an organic solvent, or in a
mixture of the two; generally, nonaqueous media like
25 ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or
acetonitrile are preferred. Lists of suitable salts are
found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th ed.,
Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA, 1990, p. 1445, the
disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

30 The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" is employed
herein to refer to those compounds, materials,
compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the
scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in
contact with the tissues of human beings and animals
35 without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic
response, or other problem or complication commensurate
with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

5 The term "Pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs" as
used herein means those prodrugs of the compounds useful
according to the present invention which are, within the
scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in
contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals with
10 undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the
like, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio,
and effective for their intended use, as well as the
zwitterionic forms, where possible, of the compounds of
the invention.

15 The term "Prodrugs", as the term is used herein, are
intended to include any covalently bonded carriers which
release an active parent drug of the present invention *in*
vivo when such prodrug is administered to a mammalian
subject. Since prodrugs are known to enhance numerous
20 desirable qualities of pharmaceuticals (i.e., solubility,
bioavailability, manufacturing, etc.) the compounds of
the present invention may be delivered in prodrug form.
Thus, the present invention is intended to cover prodrugs
of the presently claimed compounds, methods of delivering
25 the same, and compositions containing the same. Prodrugs
of the present invention are prepared by modifying
functional groups present in the compound in such a way
that the modifications are cleaved, either in routine
manipulation or *in vivo*, to the parent compound. The
30 transformation *in vivo* may be, for example, as the result
of some metabolic process, such as chemical or enzymatic
hydrolysis of a carboxylic, phosphoric or sulphate ester,
or reduction or oxidation of a susceptible functionality.
Prodrugs include compounds of the present invention
35 wherein a hydroxy, amino, or sulfhydryl group is bonded
to any group that, when the prodrug of the present
invention is administered to a mammalian subject, it

5 cleaves to form a free hydroxyl, free amino, or free
sulfhydryl group, respectively. Functional groups which
may be rapidly transformed, by metabolic cleavage, in
vivo form a class of groups reactive with the carboxyl
group of the compounds of this invention. They include,
10 but are not limited to such groups as alkanoyl (such as
acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, and the like), unsubstituted
and substituted aroyl (such as benzoyl and substituted
benzoyl), alkoxycarbonyl (such as ethoxycarbonyl),
trialkylsilyl (such as trimethyl- and triethysilyl),
15 monoesters formed with dicarboxylic acids (such as
succinyl), and the like. Because of the ease with which
the metabolically cleavable groups of the compounds
useful according to this invention are cleaved in vivo,
the compounds bearing such groups act as pro-drugs. The
20 compounds bearing the metabolically cleavable groups have
the advantage that they may exhibit improved
bioavailability as a result of enhanced solubility and/or
rate of absorption conferred upon the parent compound by
virtue of the presence of the metabolically cleavable
25 group. A thorough discussion of prodrugs is provided in
the following: Design of Prodrugs, H. Bundgaard, ed.,
Elsevier, 1985; Methods in Enzymology, K. Widder et al,
Ed., Academic Press, 42, p.309-396, 1985; A Textbook of
Drug Design and Development, Krogsgaard-Larsen and H.
30 Bundgaard, ed., Chapter 5; "Design and Applications of
Prodrugs" p.113-191, 1991; Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews,
H. Bundgard, 8, p.1-38, 1992; Journal of Pharmaceutical
Sciences, 77, p. 285, 1988; Chem. Pharm. Bull., N. Nakeya
et al, 32, p. 692, 1984; Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery
35 Systems, T. Higuchi and V. Stella, Vol. 14 of the A.C.S.
Symposium Series, and Bioreversible Carriers in Drug
Design, Edward B. Roche, ed., American Pharmaceutical

- 5 Association and Pergamon Press, 1987, which are incorporated herein by reference.

"Substituted" is intended to indicate that one or more hydrogens on the atom indicated in the expression using "substituted" is replaced with a selection from the indicated group(s), provided that the indicated atom's normal valency is not exceeded, and that the substitution results in a stable compound. When a substituent is keto (i.e., =O) group, then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced.

- 15 The term "Treating" refers to:

- (i) preventing a disease, disorder or condition from occurring in an animal which may be predisposed to the disease, disorder and/or condition but has not yet been diagnosed as having it;
- 20 (ii) inhibiting the disease, disorder or condition, i.e., arresting its development; and
- (iii) relieving the disease, disorder or condition, i.e., causing regression of the disease, disorder and/or condition.

25

Preparation of Compounds of the Invention

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that certain compounds of formula (I) can exhibit isomerism, for example geometrical isomerism, e.g., E or Z isomerism, and optical isomerism, e.g., R or S configurations. Geometrical isomers include the cis and trans forms of compounds of the invention having alkenyl moieties. It is well known in the art how to prepare optically active forms, such as by resolution of racemic forms or by synthesis from optically active starting materials. All chiral, diastereomeric, racemic forms and

5 all geometric isomeric forms of a structure are intended,
unless the specific stereochemistry or isomer form is
specifically indicated.

Such isomers can be separated from their mixtures,
by the application or adaptation of known methods, for
10 example chromatographic techniques and recrystallization
techniques, or they are separately prepared from the
appropriate isomers of their intermediates, for example
by the application or adaptation of methods described
herein.

15 The compounds of the present invention are useful in
the form of the free base or acid or in the form of a
pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. All forms are
within the scope of the invention.

Where the compound of the present invention is
20 substituted with a basic moiety, acid addition salts are
formed and are simply a more convenient form for use; and
in practice, use of the salt form inherently amounts to
use of the free base form. The acids which can be used
to prepare the acid addition salts include preferably
25 those which produce, when combined with the free base,
pharmaceutically acceptable salts, that is, salts whose
anions are non-toxic to the patient in pharmaceutical
doses of the salts, so that the beneficial inhibitory
effects on CDK inherent in the free base are not vitiated
30 by side effects ascribable to the anions. Although
pharmaceutically acceptable salts of said basic compounds
are preferred, all acid addition salts are useful as
sources of the free base form even if the particular
salt, per se, is desired only as an intermediate product
35 as, for example, when the salt is formed only for
purposes of purification, and identification, or when it

5 is used as intermediate in preparing a pharmaceutically acceptable salt by ion exchange procedures.

According to a further feature of the invention, acid addition salts of the compounds of this invention are prepared by reaction of the free base with the
10 appropriate acid, by the application or adaptation of known methods. For example, the acid addition salts of the compounds of this invention are prepared either by dissolving the free base in aqueous or aqueous-alcohol solution or other suitable solvents containing the
15 appropriate acid and isolating the salt by evaporating the solution, or by reacting the free base and acid in an organic solvent, in which case the salt separates directly or can be obtained by concentration of the solution.

20 The acid addition salts of the compounds of this invention can be regenerated from the salts by the application or adaptation of known methods. For example, parent compounds of the invention can be regenerated from their acid addition salts by treatment with an alkali,
25 e.g. aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution or aqueous ammonia solution.

Where the compound of the invention is substituted with an acidic moiety, base addition salts may be formed and are simply a more convenient form for use; and in
30 practice, use of the salt form inherently amounts to use of the free acid form. The bases which can be used to prepare the base addition salts include preferably those which produce, when combined with the free acid, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, that is, salts whose
35 cations are non-toxic to the animal organism in pharmaceutical doses of the salts, so that the beneficial inhibitory effects on CDK inherent in the free acid are

5 not vitiated by side effects ascribable to the cations.
Pharmaceutically acceptable salts, including for example
alkali and alkaline earth metal salts, within the scope
of the invention are those derived from the following
bases: sodium hydride, sodium hydroxide, potassium
10 hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide, lithium
hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, zinc hydroxide, ammonia,
ethylenediamine, N-methyl-glucamine, lysine, arginine,
ornithine, choline, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine,
chloroprocaine, diethanolamine, procaine,
15 N-benzylphenethylamine, diethylamine, piperazine,
tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane, tetramethylammonium
hydroxide, and the like.

Metal salts of compounds of the present invention
may be obtained by contacting a hydride, hydroxide,
20 carbonate or similar reactive compound of the chosen
metal in an aqueous or organic solvent with the free acid
form of the compound. The aqueous solvent employed may
be water or it may be a mixture of water with an organic
solvent, preferably an alcohol such as methanol or
25 ethanol, a ketone such as acetone, an aliphatic ether
such as tetrahydrofuran, or an ester such as ethyl
acetate. Such reactions are normally conducted at
ambient temperature but they may, if desired, be
conducted with heating.

30 Amine salts of compounds of the present invention
may be obtained by contacting an amine in an aqueous or
organic solvent with the free acid form of the compound.
Suitable aqueous solvents include water and mixtures of
water with alcohols such as methanol or ethanol, ethers
35 such as tetrahydrofuran, nitriles such as acetonitrile,
or ketones such as acetone. Amino acid salts may be
similarly prepared.

5 The base addition salts of the compounds of this
invention can be regenerated from the salts by the
application or adaptation of known methods. For example,
parent compounds of the invention can be regenerated from
their base addition salts by treatment with an acid, e.g.
10 hydrochloric acid.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts also include
quaternary lower alkyl ammonium salts. The quaternary
salts are prepared by the exhaustive alkylation of basic
nitrogen atoms in compounds, including nonaromatic and
15 aromatic basic nitrogen atoms, according to the
invention, i.e., alkylating the non-bonded pair of
electrons of the nitrogen moieties with an alkylating
agent such as methylhalide, particularly methyl iodide,
or dimethyl sulfate. Quaternarization results in the
20 nitrogen moiety becoming positively charged and having a
negative counter ion associated therewith.

As will be self-evident to those skilled in the art,
some of the compounds of this invention do not form
stable salts. However, acid addition salts are more
25 likely to be formed by compounds of this invention having
a nitrogen-containing heteroaryl group and/or wherein the
compounds contain an amino group as a substituent.
Preferable acid addition salts of the compounds of the
invention are those wherein there is not an acid labile
30 group.

As well as being useful in themselves as active
compounds, salts of compounds of the invention are useful
for the purposes of purification of the compounds, for
example by exploitation of the solubility differences
35 between the salts and the parent compounds, side products
and/or starting materials by techniques well known to
those skilled in the art.

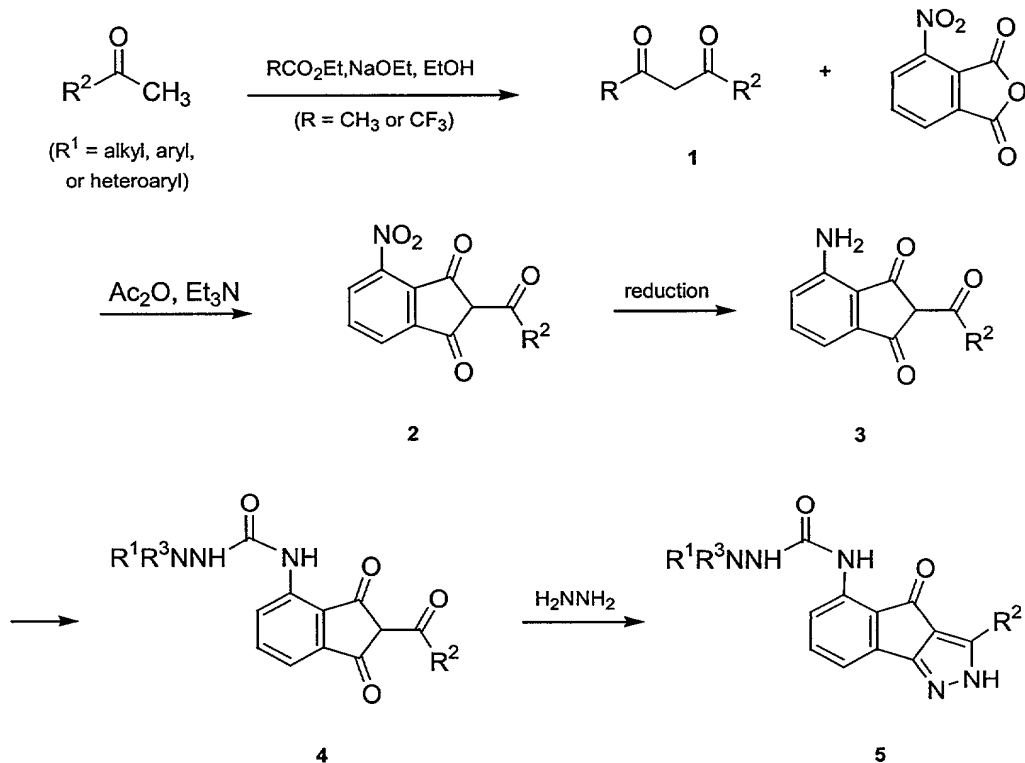
5 Compounds according to the invention, for example, starting materials, intermediates or products, are prepared as described herein or by the application or adaptation of known methods, by which is meant methods used heretofore or described in the literature.

10 Compounds useful according to the invention may be prepared by the application or adaptation of known methods, by which is meant methods used heretofore or described in the literature, for example those described by R. C. Larock in Comprehensive Organic Transformations, 15 VCH publishers, 1989.

10 In the reactions described hereinafter it may be necessary to protect reactive functional groups, for example hydroxy, amino, imino, thio or carboxy groups, where these are desired in the final product, to avoid their unwanted participation in the reactions. Conventional protecting groups may be used in accordance with standard practice, for examples see T.W. Green and P.G.M.Wuts in "Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry" John Wiley and Sons, 1991; J. F. W. McOmie in "Protective 25 Groups in Organic Chemistry" Plenum Press, 1973.

30 Preferred methods of synthesizing the compounds of the invention include, but are not limited to, those methods described below. Each of the references cited below are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Scheme 1



5

An approach to preparing indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-ones is presented in Scheme 1 and can be used to prepare compounds of the present invention. This method employs the condensation of a 1,3-diketone **1** with 3-nitrophthalic anhydride as described in Rotberg and Oshkaya, *Zh. Organ. Khim.* 8:84-87, 1972; *Zh. Organ. Khim.* 9:2548-2550, 1973, the contents of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. The 1,3-diketones, when not commercially available can be readily prepared by one skilled in the art by the acetylation or trifluoroacetylation of the requisite methyl ketone, R^2COCH_3 . Reduction of the nitro derivative **2** to the aniline **3** can be accomplished in a variety of ways including catalytic hydrogenation, treatment with zinc or iron under acidic conditions, or treatment with other reducing agents such as sodium dithionite or stannous chloride. The aniline **3** can be

20

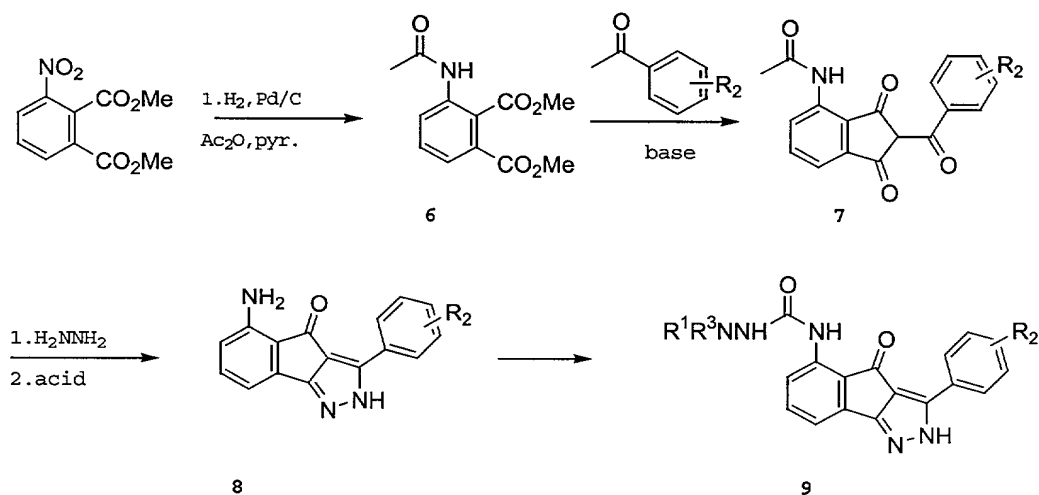
5 converted to the corresponding semicarbazide by a variety
of methods described below. The triketone 4 then was
treated with hydrazine at elevated temperature in an
appropriate solvent to give the indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-
one ring system.

10 The semicarbazides 4 (X=O) of Scheme 1 can be
prepared by treating the aniline 3 with an
aminoisocyanate (RR'NNCO). These reagents are generated
in situ employing a precursor, such as an O-
phenylcarbamate (RR'NNHCO₂Ph), in the presense of base.

15 Alternatively, the semicarbazides can be prepared by
treatment of the aniline intermediates above with phenyl
chloroformate in the presense of base to give an
intermediate phenyl carbamate, followed by exposure of
the phenyl carbamate to a hydrazine at elevated

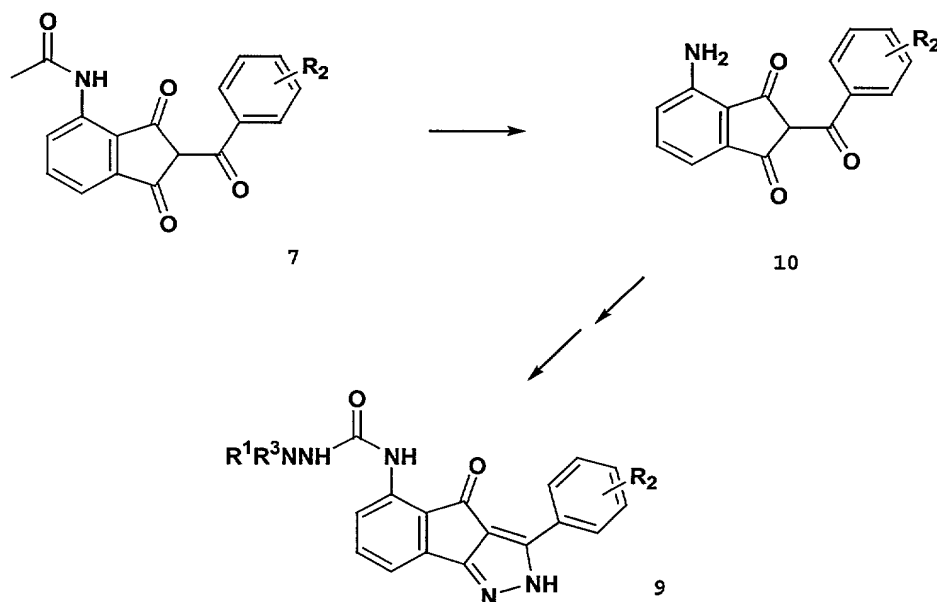
20 temperatures in an appropriate solvent. The
thiosemicarbazides (X=S) of this invention can be
prepared as described above by treating the aniline
intermediates with phenyl thionochloroformate, followed
by exposure of the resulting phenyl thiocarbamate to the
25 appropriate hydrazine derivative. The thiosemicarbazides
of this invention can also be prepared from the
corresponding semicarbazides by treatment with a reagent
such as phosphorous pentasulfide or Lawesson's reagent.

SCHEME 2



- 5
- Another approach to preparing indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-ones is presented in Scheme 2 and can be used to prepare compounds of the present invention. The nitro group of dimethyl 3-nitrophthalate was reduced to the
- 10 amine using catalytic hydrogenation. The aniline was acylated using acetic anhydride and pyridine as a base. A mixture of the resulting acetamide 6 and an acetophenone were treated with a strong base in an appropriate solvent at elevated temperature to give the desired triketone 7.
- 15 The triketone was treated with hydrazine at elevated temperature in an appropriate solvent to give the indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one ring system. The amide was deacetylated by heating with a strong acid in an appropriate solvent to give aniline 8. This aniline was
- 20 converted to the semicarbazide 9 employing one of the methods described above.

SCHEME 3



A third method for making compounds of the present invention is shown in Scheme 3. The intermediate triketone 7, prepared in Scheme 2, can be deacetylated with strong acid. Subsequently, aniline 10 can be converted to the indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-ones using the same conditions described previously in Scheme 1.

Many of the compounds of this invention are synthesized from the indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-ones prepared in Schemes 1-3 by the further synthetic elaboration of the R¹ and R² groups. As required the pyrazole ring can be protected by a wide range of protecting groups known to one skilled in the art with the selection of a protecting depending on the chemistry to be employed.

Other features of the invention will become apparent during the following descriptions of exemplary embodiments which are given for illustration of the invention and are not intended to be limiting thereof.

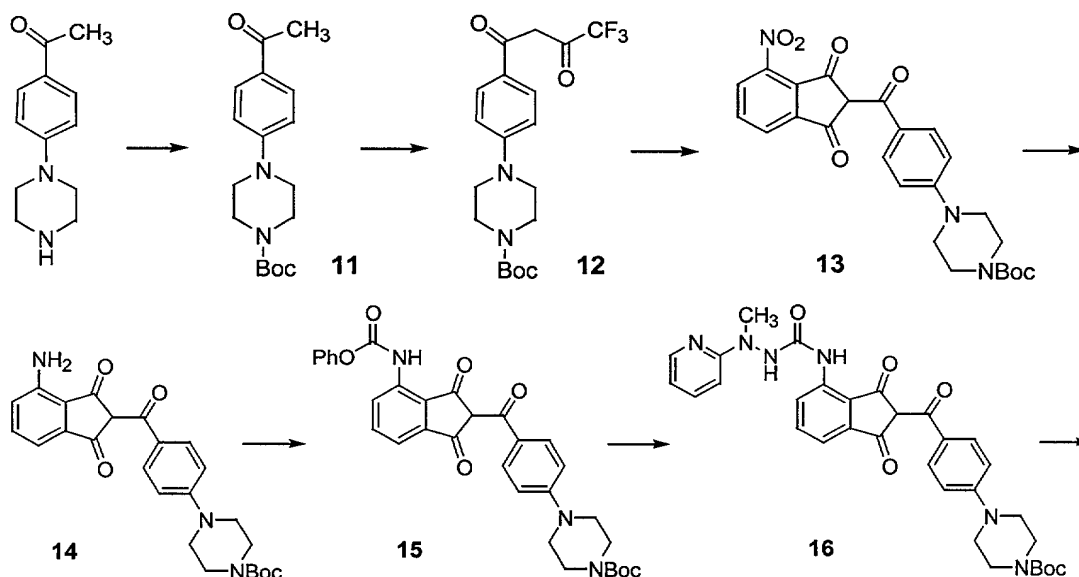
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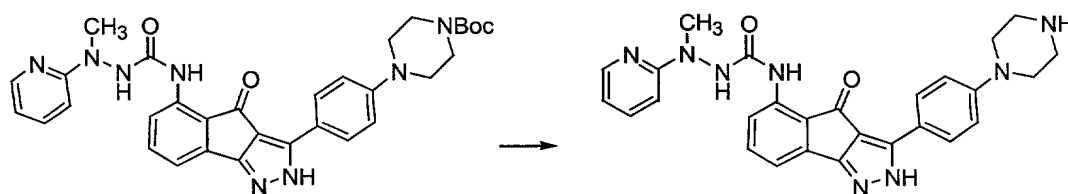
Examples

Abbreviations used in the Examples are defined as follows: "°C" for degrees Celsius, "CIMS" for chemical ionization mass spectroscopy, "eq" for equivalent or equivalents, "g" for gram or grams, "h" for hour or hours, "mg" for milligram or milligrams, "mL" for milliliter or milliliters, "mmol" for millimolar, "M" for molar, "min" for minute or minutes, "p-TsOH" for para-toluenesulphonic acid, "DMF" for dimethylformamide, and "TFA" for trifluoroacetic acid.

Example 1

Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(2-pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one





5

17

Ex. 1

Step 1. Synthesis of 11

To a suspension of 139g (680 mmol) of 4-piperazinoacetophenone in 700mL of tetrahydrofuran at 25°C was added slowly over 20 min. a solution of 157g (720 mmol) of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate in 300mL of tetrahydrofuran. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 15h. After cooling the mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum to provide an off-white solid. This crude product was recrystallized from diethyl ether/hexane to afford 192g of the 11 as a white solid. NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (d, 2 H, J = 9 Hz), 6.87 (d, 2 H, J = 9 Hz), 3.59 (m, 4 H), 3.33 (m, 4 H), 2.53 (s, 3 H), 1.49 (s, 9 H).

20

Step 2. Synthesis of 12 from 11

To a solution of 192g (630 mmol) of 11 and 90mL (750 mmol) of ethyl trifluoroacetate in 1000 mL of tetrahydrofuran at 25°C was added slowly over 15 min. 280 mL (750 mmol) of 21% sodium ethoxide in ethanol, and the resulting solution then was stirred at 25°C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with 500mL of water, and to this mixture was added 45mL of acetic acid. The resulting precipitate was recovered by filtration. The solids were washed with diethyl ether/hexane and dried to furnish 236g of 12 as an orange solid. NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, 2 H,

30

5 J = 9 Hz), 6.87 (d, 2 H, J = 9 Hz), 6.45 (s, 1 H), 3.60 (m, 4 H), 3.41 (m, 4 H), 1.48 (s, 9 H).

Step 3. Synthesis of **13** from **12**

10 A suspension of 117g (610 mmol) of 3-nitrophthalic anhydride in 560mL of acetic anhydride was heated until the mixture became homogeneous, and the solution then was allowed to cool to room temperature. To this solution was added 236g (590 mmol) of **12**. The resulting mixture was
15 cooled to 0°C, and 165mL (1200 mmol) of triethylamine was added slowly over 10 min. The mixture was allowed to warm to 25°C, was stirred at 25°C for 1h, and then was heated to 65°C for 0.5h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into a well-stirred solution
20 of 1200mL of 1.0 N hydrochloric acid and 2000mL of ethanol. The resulting precipitate was recovered by filtration, washed with ethanol, and dried to provide 140g of **13** as an orange solid. NMR (acetone-d₆) δ 8.34 (d, 2H, J = 9 Hz), 8.05 (m, 3H), 7.07 (d, 2H, J = 9 Hz), 3.59
25 (br s, 8H), 1.48 (s, 9H).

Step 4. Synthesis of **14** from **13**

To a solution of 12.00g (25 mmol) of **13** in 500mL of
30 ethanol and 50mL of conc. ammonium hydroxide at 25°C was added 500mL of water, followed by 15.3g (88 mmol) of sodium dithionite. The resulting mixture was stirred at 25°C for 16h. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was reduced to ~1/2 the original volume under
35 vacuum. This solution was adjusted to pH 3 employing hydrochloric acid and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine,

5 dried over anhyd. sodium sulfate, filtered, and
concentrated. The resulting solids were recrystallized
from ethanol/water to provide 8.40g of **14** as a green
solid. NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 8.20 (d, 2H, J = 9 Hz), 7.44 (t,
1H, J = 8 Hz), 7.02 (d, 2H, J = 9 Hz), 6.96 (d, 1H, J = 8
10 Hz), 6.91 (d, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 6.70 (br s, 2H), 3.46 (br s,
8H), 1.43 (s, 9H).

Step 4. Synthesis of **15** from **14**

15 To a mixture of 1.35g (3 mmol) of **14**, 1.65g (12
mmol) of powdered potassium carbonate, and 50mL of
acetone at 25°C was added 0.45mL (3.6 mmol) of phenyl
chloroformate, and the reaction mixture then was stirred
at 25°C for 15h. The mixture was diluted with 200mL of
20 water, adjusted to pH 3 employing hydrochloric acid, and
extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were
washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium
sulfate, and concentrated. The resulting crude solids
were recrystallized from 95% aqueous ethanol to afford
25 0.95g of **15** as an orange solid. NMR (CDCl₃) δ 10.32 (br
s, 1H), 8.52 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 8.30 (d, 2H, J = 8.5
Hz), 7.65 (t, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.48 (m, 3H), 7.23 (m,
3H), 6.92 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz), 3.60 (m, 4H), 3.45 (m,
4H), 1.49 (s, 9H).

30

Step 5. Synthesis of **16** from **15**

A solution of 0.57g (1 mmol) of **15**, 0.25g (2 mmol)
of 1-methyl-1-(2-pyridinyl)hydrazine [prepared from 2-
35 bromopyridine and 1-methylhydrazine by the procedure of
M.A. Baldo, et al., Synthesis (1987), 720-3], 0.37g (3
mmol) of 4-dimethylaminopyridine, and 15mL of DMSO was

5 stirred at 90°C for 4h. After cooling to ambient
temperature the mixture was diluted with 60mL of water,
adjusted to pH 5 employing hydrochloric acid, and
extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were
washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium
10 sulfate, and concentrated under vacuum to provide the
crude product. This material was employed in the
subsequent reaction without further purification.

Step 6. Synthesis of 17 from 16

15

A mixture of 16, 0.10mL (2 mmol) of hydrazine
hydrate, 0.014g (0.2 mmol) of hydrazine hydrochloride,
and 15mL of ethanol was heated at reflux for 20h. While
still at reflux the mixture was diluted by the dropwise
20 addition of 10mL of water. After the mixture had cooled
to ambient temperature, the precipitate was recovered by
filtration, washed with aqueous ethanol, and dried under
vacuum to provide 0.12g of 17 as a yellow solid.

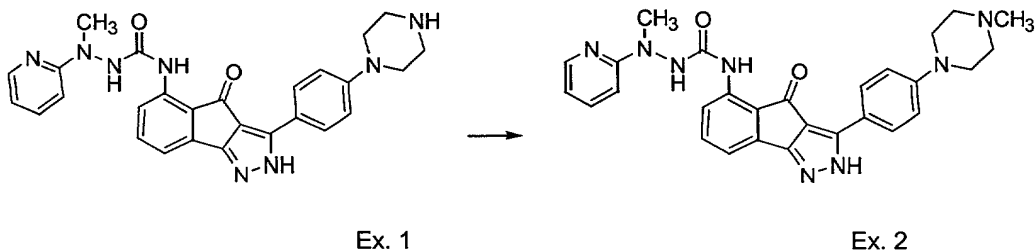
25 Step 7. Synthesis of Ex. 1 from 16

A solution of 0.12g of 17 in 10mL of trifluoroacetic
acid was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The excess
trifluoroacetic acid was removed under vacuum, and the
30 resulting solids were purified by preparative HPLC to
afford 0.050g of the product as its TFA-salt. ESI-MS m/e
calc'd for C₂₇H₂₇N₈O₂: 495.2257, found: 495.2262.

Example 2

35 Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-
methyl- N-(2-pyridinyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-
c]pyrazol-4-one

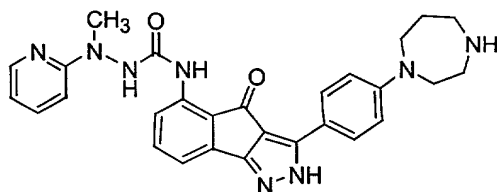
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To a solution of Ex. 1 (0.21 g, 0.29 mmol) in 10 mL of methanol and 2 mL of water at 25 °C was added sequentially 37% aqueous formaldehyde (0.45 g, 5.8 mmol), sodium cyanoborohydride (0.18 g, 2.9 mmol), and 4 drops of acetic acid. The resulting solution was stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. The mixture was diluted with water. It then was made acidic (~pH 1) with conc. hydrochloric acid and stirred for 10 min. The solution next was made basic (~pH 13) with 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide and finally adjusted to pH 10 with 1 N hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was recovered by filtration, washed with water, and dried. The solid was dissolved in excess trifluoroacetic acid, and the solution was diluted with ethanol. The resulting precipitate was recovered by filtration, washed with ethanol, and dried under vacuum to afford 0.075g of the yellow product as its TFA-salt. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₈H₂₉N₈O₂: 509.2413, found: 509.2412.

Example 3

Preparation of 3-(4-homopiperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-pyridinyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

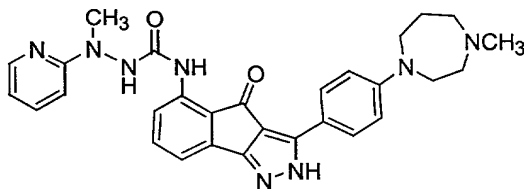


5

Prepared in a manner as described for example 1
employing 4-(4-t-
butoxycarbonylhomopiperazino)acetophenone as starting
10 material. ESI-MS m/e calc'd for $C_{28}H_{29}N_8O_2$: 509.2413,
found: 509.2415.

Example 4

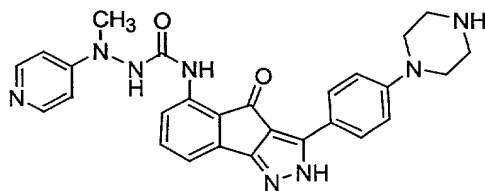
Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-
15 ((N-methyl-N-(2-
pyridinyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



20 Prepared in a manner as described for example 2
employing example 3 as starting material. ESI-MS m/e
calc'd for $C_{29}H_{31}N_8O_2$: 523.2570, found: 523.2599.

Example 5

25 Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-
pyridinyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

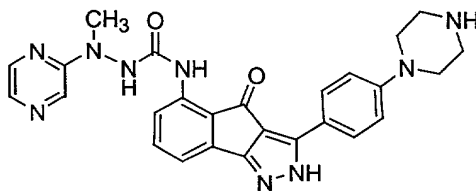


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Prepared in a manner as described for example 1
employing 14 and 1-methyl-1-(4-pyridinyl)hydrazine
[prepared from 4-bromopyridine hydrochloride and 1-
methylhydrazine by the procedure of M.A. Baldo, et al.,
10 Synthesis (1987), 720-3] as starting materials. ESI-MS
m/e calc'd for C₂₇H₂₇N₈O₂: 495.2257, found: 495.2261.

Example 6

15 Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-(N-methyl-N-(2-
pyrazinyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



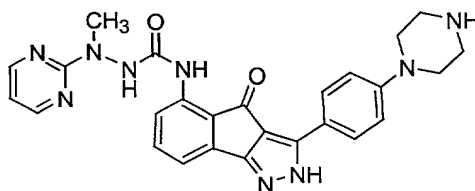
Prepared in a manner as described for example 1
20 employing 14 and 1-methyl-1-(2-pyrazinyl)hydrazine
[prepared from 2-bromopyrazine and 1-methylhydrazine by
the procedure of M.A. Baldo, et al., Synthesis (1987),
720-3] as starting materials. ESI-MS m/e calc'd for
C₂₆H₂₆N₉O₂: 496.2210, found: 496.2208.

25

5

Example 7

Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-pyrimidinyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



10

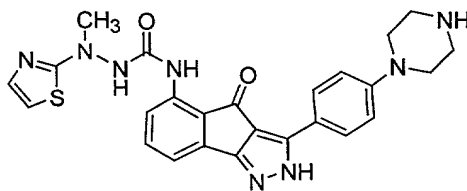
Prepared in a manner as described for example 1 employing **14** and 1-methyl-1-(2-pyrimidinyl)hydrazine [prepared from 2-bromopyrimidine and 1-methylhydrazine by the procedure of M.A. Baldo, et al., Synthesis (1987), 720-3] as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₆H₂₆N₉O₂: 496.2210, found: 496.2218.

15

Example 8

20

Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-thiazolyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



25

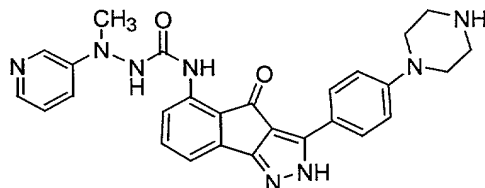
Prepared in a manner as described for example 1 employing **14** and 1-methyl-1-(2-thiazolyl)hydrazine [prepared from 2-bromothiazole and 1-methylhydrazine by the procedure of M.A. Baldo, et al., Synthesis (1987), 720-3] as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₅H₂₅N₈O₂S: 501.1821, found: 501.1796.

30

5

Example 9

Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(3-pyridinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



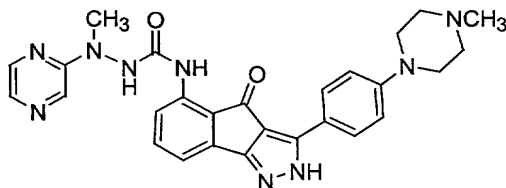
10

Prepared in a manner as described for example 1 employing 14 and 1-methyl-1-(3-pyridinyl)hydrazine [prepared from 3-(methylamino)pyridine by treatment with tert-butylnitrite, followed by reduction of the intermediate nitrosamine with lithium aluminum hydride] as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₇H₂₇N₈O₂: 495.2257, found: 495.2260.

20

Example 10

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-pyrazinyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



25

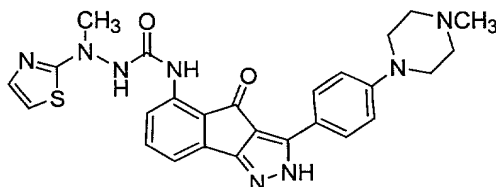
Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 6 as starting material. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₇H₂₈N₉O₂: 510.2366, found: 510.2358.

5

Example 11

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(2-thiazolyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

10



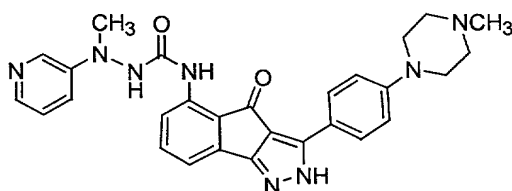
Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 8 as starting material. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₆H₂₇N₈O₂S: 515.1977, found: 515.2007.

15

Example 12

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(3-pyridinyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

20



Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 9 as starting material. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₈H₂₉N₈O₂: 509.2413, found: 509.2421.

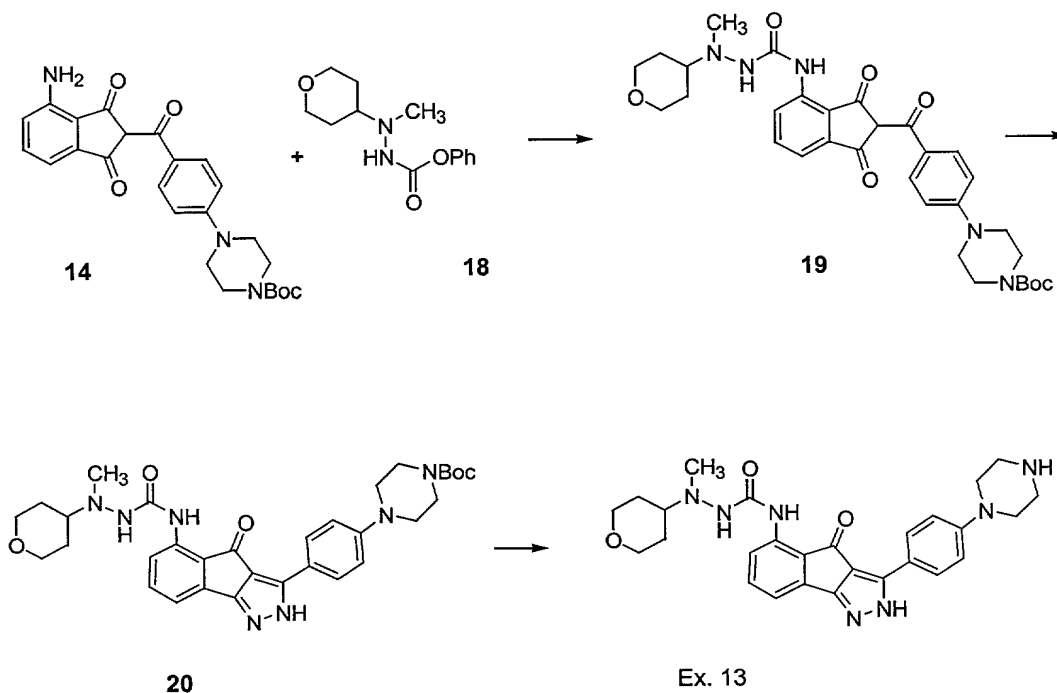
25

5

Example 13

Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

10



Step 1. Synthesis of 19 from 14 and 18.

15 A solution of 4.50g (10 mmol) of 14, 5.00g (20 mmol) of 18 (prepared as described below), 3.68g (30 mmol) of 4-dimethylaminopyridine, and 80mL of DMSO was stirred at 90°C for 2.5h. After cooling to room temperature the reaction mixture was poured into a well-stirred solution of 80mL of ethanol and 30mL of 1N hydrochloric acid. The resulting solution was diluted further by the slow addition of 120mL of water. A precipitate formed. It was recovered by filtration, washed with 50% aqueous ethanol,

20

- 5 and dried to provide 4.00g of **19** as an orange solid. ESI-MS m/e : 604 (M-H)⁻.

Step 2. Synthesis of **20** from **19**.

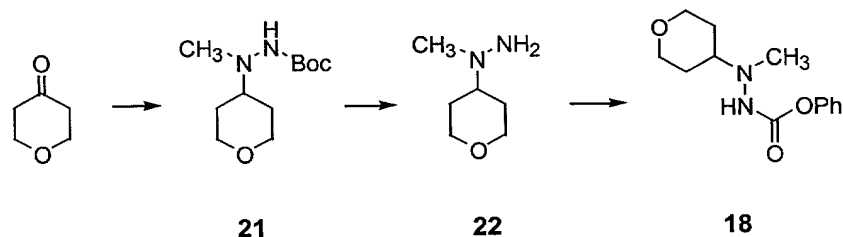
- 10 A mixture of 4.00g (6.6 mmol) of **19**, 0.64mL (13.2 mmol) of hydrazine monohydrate, 0.090g (1.32 mmol) of hydrazine hydrochloride, and 130mL of ethanol was refluxed for 18h. While still at reflux the solution was diluted by the dropwise addition of 30mL of water. The
- 15 mixture then was allowed to cool to room temperature. The resulting precipitate was recovered by filtration, washed with 80% aqueous ethanol, and dried to afford 1.88g of **20** as a yellow solid. ESI-MS m/e : 602 (M+H)⁺.

- 20 Step 3. Synthesis of Ex. 13 from **20**

- A solution of **20** (0.60 g, 1.0 mmol) in 20 mL of trifluoroacetic acid was stirred at 25°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum, and the
- 25 residue was recrystallized from ethanol to provide 0.55 g of the yellow product as its TFA-salt. ESI-MS m/e calc'd for C₂₇H₃₂N₇O₃: 502.2566, found: 502.2583.

Preparation of **18**

30



5 Step 1. Synthesis of **21**

10 A solution of 20.78g (208 mmol) of tetrahydropyran-4-one and 27.43g (208 mmol) of t-butyl carbazate in 250mL of methanol was heated at reflux for 6h. After cooling to ambient temperature the solution was diluted with an additional 750mL of methanol. To this solution at 0°C was added 39.00g (622 mmol) of sodium cyanoborohydride and 13.70mL (228 mmol) of acetic acid. The resulting mixture was stirred at 25°C for 16h. To the reaction mixture at 15 0°C was added 60mL of 37% aqueous formaldehyde solution. The mixture then was stirred at 25°C for 5h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuum, made basic by the addition of 400mL of 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide, and extracted with methylene chloride. The combined extracts were 20 washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The resulting solids were washed with diethyl ether/hexane and the dried to afford 44.50g of **21** as a white solid. NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.75 (br s, 1H), 4.01 (m, 2H), 3.36 (m, 2H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 2.66 (s, 25 3H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H).

Step 2. Synthesis of **22** from **21**

30 A solution of 42.0g (182 mmol) of **21** in 100mL of methylene chloride was added dropwise to 180mL of trifluoroacetic acid at 0°C. The resulting solution then was stirred at 25°C for 2h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuum, and the residue was dissolved in 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. This aqueous solution 35 was extracted repeatedly with methylene chloride. The combined extracts were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then concentrated under vacuum to provide

- 5 21.00g of **22** as a colorless oil. NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 3.82 (m, 2H), 3.19 (m, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.17 (m, 1H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.29 (m, 2H).

Step 3. Synthesis of **18** from **22**

10

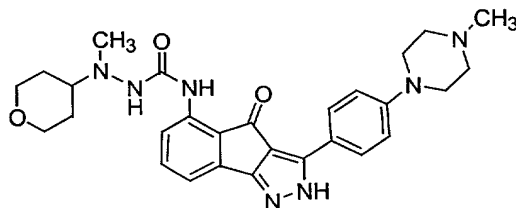
- To a solution of 21.80g (168 mmol) of **22** and 23.40mL (168 mmol) of triethylamine in 500mL of methylene chloride at 0°C was added dropwise 21.00mL (168 mmol) of phenyl chloroformate. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3h, warmed slowly to 25°C, and then stirred at 15 25°C for 16h. The reaction mixture was washed with 0.1N hydrochloric acid, water, and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was recrystallized from 1-chlorobutane/hexane to furnish 29.00g of **18** as a white 20 solid. NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (t, 2H, J = 9 Hz), 7.21 (t, 1H, J = 9 Hz), 7.13 (d, 2H, J = 9 Hz), 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 2H).

25

Example 14

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

30



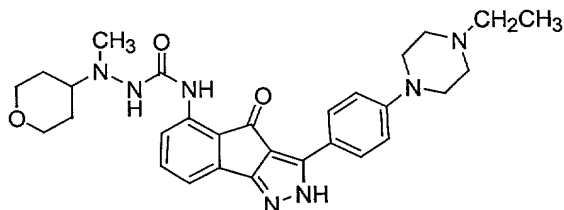
- 5 Prepared in a manner as described for example 2
employing example 13 as starting material. ESI-MS *m/e*
calc'd for C₂₈H₃₄N₇O₃: 516.2723, found: 516.2744.

5

Example 15

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-ethylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl) amino) carbamoylamino) indeno [1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

10



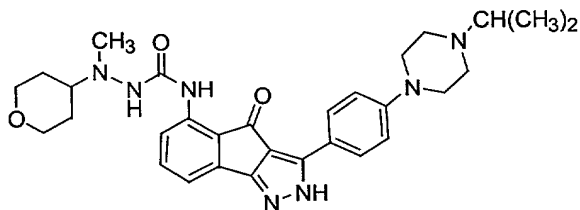
Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 13 and acetaldehyde as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₉H₃₆N₇O₃: 530.2880, found: 530.2890.

15

Example 16

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-isopropylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl- N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl) amino) carbamoylamino) - indeno [1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

20



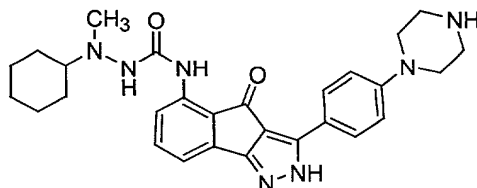
25

Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 13 and acetone as starting material. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₃₀H₃₈N₇O₃: 544.3036, found: 544.3055.

5

Example 17

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino) carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



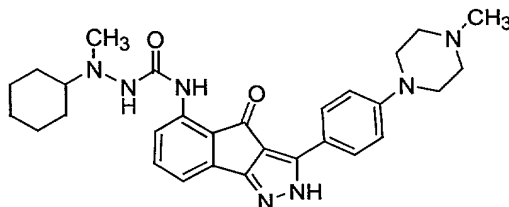
10

Prepared in a manner as described for example 13 employing 14 and the cyclohexyl analog of 18 [prepared as described for the synthesis of 18] as starting materials.

ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₈H₃₄N₇O₂: 500.2774, found: 500.2773.

Example 18

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino) carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



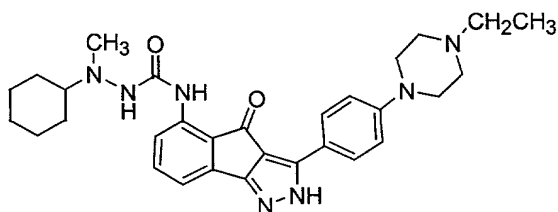
25

Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 17 as starting material. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₉H₃₆N₇O₂: 514.2931, found: 514.2937.

5

Example 19

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-ethylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino) carbamoylamino) indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



10

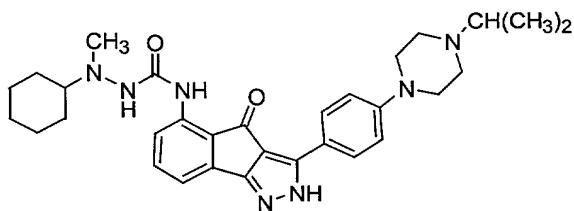
Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 17 and acetaldehyde as starting materials. ESI-MS m/e calc'd for $C_{30}H_{38}N_7O_2$: 528.3087, found: 528.3088.

15

Example 20

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-isopropylpiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino) carbamoylamino) -indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

20



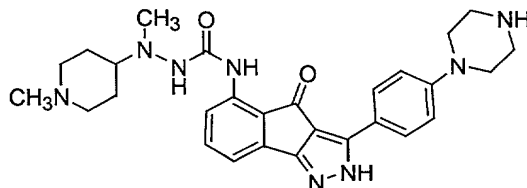
Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 17 and acetone as starting material. ESI-MS m/e calc'd for $C_{31}H_{40}N_7O_2$: 542.3243, found: 542.3242.

25

5

Example 21

Preparation of 3-(4-piperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



10

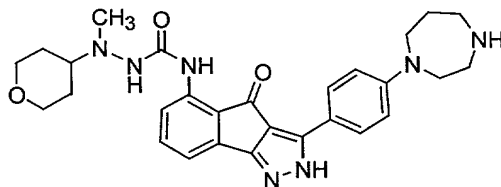
Prepared in a manner as described for example 13 employing 14 and the 1-methylpiperidin-4-yl analog of 18 [prepared as described for the synthesis of 18] as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₈H₃₅N₈O₂: 515.2883, found: 515.2902.

15

Example 22

Preparation of 3-(4-homopiperazinophenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

20



25

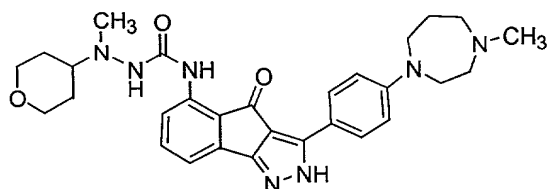
Prepared in a manner as described for examples 1 and 13 employing 4-(4-t-butoxycarbonyl-homopiperazino)acetophenone and 18 as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₈H₃₄N₇O₃: 516.2723, found: 516.2741.

30

5

Example 23

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-methylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



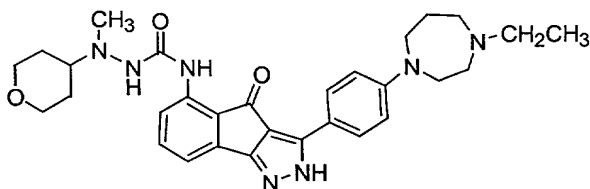
10

Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 22 as starting material. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₉H₃₆N₇O₃: 530.2880, found: 530.2892.

15

Example 24

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-ethylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



20

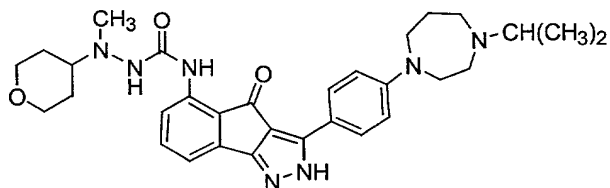
Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 22 and acetaldehyde as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₃₀H₃₈N₇O₃: 544.3036, found: 544.3048.

25

5

Example 25

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-isopropylhomopiperazino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino) carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



10

Prepared in a manner as described for example 2 employing example 22 and acetone as starting materials.

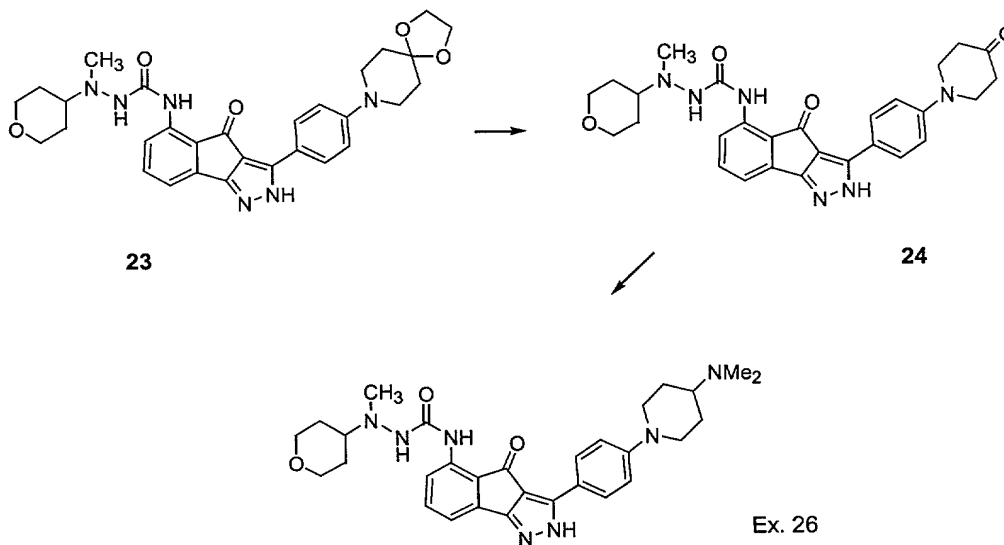
ESI-MS m/e calc'd for $C_{31}H_{40}N_7O_3$: 558.3192, found:

15 558.3196.

Example 26

Preparation of 3-(4-(4-(N,N-dimethylamino)piperidino)phenyl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino) carbamoylamino)-indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one

20



5

Step 1. Synthesis of **23**.

Prepared in a similar fashion as described for examples 1 and 13 employing 4-(4,4-ethylenedioxy-piperidino)-acetophenone and **18** as starting materials.

Step 2. Synthesis of **24** from **23**.

A mixture of 3.20g (5.7 mmol) of **23**, 300mL of acetone, 75mL of water, and 15mL of trifluoroacetic acid was refluxed for 6h. After cooling to room temperature the mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was slurried in 95% aqueous ethanol, and the mixture was adjusted to pH 7 employing conc. aqueous ammonium hydroxide. The resulting mixture was filtered. The recovered solids were washed with ethanol and dried to afford 2.80g of **24** as a yellow solid.

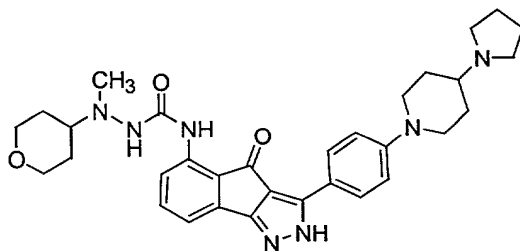
Step 3. Synthesis of Ex. 26 from **24**.

To a mixture of 2.57g (5.0 mmol) of **24**, 500mL of 2M dimethylamine in methanol, 500mL of acetonitrile, and 5mL of acetic acid at 25°C was added 6.28g (100 mmol) of sodium cyanoborohydride, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 20h. The mixture was diluted with 500mL of water and then acidified (pH<2) employing conc. hydrochloric acid. After 30 min. gas evolution had ceased, and the solution was made strongly basic (pH>12) employing conc. aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The solution was stirred for 20 min. and then was adjusted to pH 10 by the addition of 1N hydrochloric acid. The

5 resulting precipitate was recovered by filtration, washed
with water, and dried. These solids were dissolved in
20mL of acetic acid, and the solution was diluted with
100 mL of anhydrous ethanol. A yellow precipitate form,
was recovered by filtration, and was dried under vacuum
10 to provide 1.68g of the product as its acetate salt. ESI-
MS m/e calc'd for $C_{30}H_{38}N_7O_3$: 544.3036, found: 544.3034.

Example 27

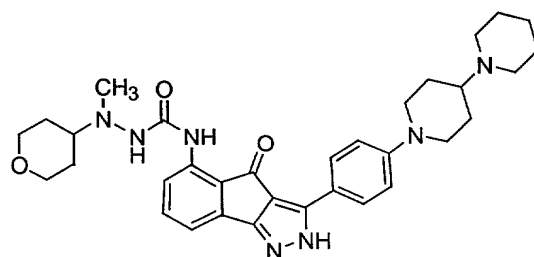
15 Preparation of 3-(4-(4-pyrrolidinopiperidino)phenyl)-5-
((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-
indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



20 Prepared in a manner as described for example 26
employing **24** and pyrrolidine as starting materials. ESI-
MS m/e calc'd for $C_{32}H_{40}N_7O_3$: 570.3193, found: 570.3192.

Example 28

25 Preparation of 3-(4-(4-piperidinopiperidino)phenyl)-5-
((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)-
indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



5

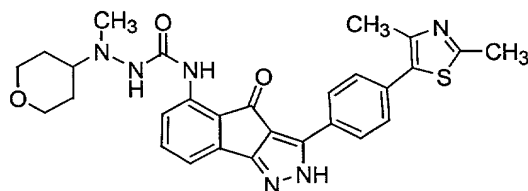
Prepared in a manner as described for example 26
employing **24** and pyrrolidine as starting materials. ESI-
MS m/e calc'd for $C_{33}H_{42}N_7O_3$: 584.3349, found: 584.3349.

10

5

Example 29

Preparation of 3-(2,4-dimethylthiazol-5-yl)-5-((N-methyl-N-(4-tetrahydropyranyl)amino)carbamoylamino)indeno[1,2-c]pyrazol-4-one



10

Prepared in a manner as described for examples 1 and 13 employing 5-acetyl-2,4-dimethylthiazole and **18** as starting materials. ESI-MS *m/e* calc'd for C₂₂H₂₅N₆O₃S:

15 453.1709, found: 453.1732.

The compounds useful according to the invention optionally are supplied as salts. Those salts which are pharmaceutically acceptable are of particular interest since they are useful in administering the foregoing compounds for medical purposes. Salts which are not pharmaceutically acceptable are useful in manufacturing processes, for isolation and purification purposes, and in some instances, for use in separating stereoisomeric forms of the compounds of this invention. The latter is particularly true of amine salts prepared from optically active amines.

Where the compound useful according to the invention contains a carboxy group, or a sufficiently acidic bioisostere, base addition salts may be formed and are simply a more convenient form for use; and in practice, use of the salt form inherently amounts to use of the free acid form.

5 Also, where the compound useful according to the
invention contains a basic group, or a sufficiently basic
bioisostere, acid addition salts may be formed and are
simply a more convenient form for use; and in practice,
10 use of the salt form inherently amounts to use of the
free base form.

15 The foregoing compounds useful according to the
invention may also be mixed another therapeutic compound
to form pharmaceutical compositions (with or without
diluent or carrier) which, when administered, provide
simultaneous administration of a combination of active
15 ingredients resulting in the combination therapy of the
invention.

20 While it is possible for the compounds useful
according to the invention to be administered alone it is
preferably to present them as pharmaceutical
compositions. The pharmaceutical compositions, both for
veterinary and for human use, useful according to the
present invention comprise at least one compound of the
invention, as above defined, together with one or more
25 acceptable carriers therefor and optionally other
therapeutic ingredients.

30 In certain preferred embodiments, active ingredients
necessary in combination therapy may be combined in a
single pharmaceutical composition for simultaneous
administration.

35 The choice of vehicle and the content of active
substance in the vehicle are generally determined in
accordance with the solubility and chemical properties of
the active compound, the particular mode of
administration and the provisions to be observed in
pharmaceutical practice. For example, excipients such as
lactose, sodium citrate, calcium carbonate, dicalcium

5 phosphate and disintegrating agents such as starch,
alginic acids and certain complex silicates combined with
lubricants such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl
sulphate and talc may be used for preparing tablets.
To prepare a capsule, it is advantageous to use lactose
10 and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When
aqueous suspensions are used they can contain emulsifying
agents or agents which facilitate suspension. Diluents
such as sucrose, ethanol, polyethylene glycol, propylene
glycol, glycerol and chloroform or mixtures thereof may
15 also be used.

The oily phase of the emulsions of this invention
may be constituted from known ingredients in a known
manner. While the oily phase may comprise merely an
emulsifier (otherwise known as an emulgent), it desirably
20 comprises a mixture of at least one emulsifier with a fat
or an oil or with both a fat and an oil. Preferably, a
hydrophilic emulsifier is included together with a
lipophilic emulsifier which acts as a stabilizer. It is
also preferred to include both an oil and a fat.
25 Together, the emulsifier(s) with or without stabilizer(s)
make up the emulsifying wax, and the way together with
the oil and fat make up the emulsifying ointment base
which forms the oily dispersed phase of a cream
formulation. Emulgents and emulsion stabilizers suitable
30 for use in the formulation of the present invention
include Tween® 60, Span® 80, cetostearyl alcohol, benzyl
alcohol, myristyl alcohol, glyceryl mono-stearate and
sodium lauryl sulfate.

If desired, the aqueous phase of the cream base may
35 include, for example, a least 30% w/w of a polyhydric
alcohol, i.e. an alcohol having two or more hydroxyl
groups such as propylene glycol, butane 1,3-diol,

- 5 mannitol, sorbitol, glycerol and polyethylene glycol
(including PEG 400) and mixtures thereof. The topical
formulations may desirably include a compound which
enhances absorption or penetration of the active
ingredient through the skin or other affected areas.
10 Examples of such dermal penetration enhancers include
dimethyl sulphoxide and related analogue.

The choice of suitable oils or fats for the
formulation is based on achieving the desired cosmetic
properties. Thus the cream should preferably be a non-
15 greasy, non-staining and washable product with suitable
consistency to avoid leakage from tubes or other
containers. Straight or branched chain, mono- or dibasic
alkyl esters such as di-isopropyl myristate, decyl
oleate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, 2-ethylhexyl
20 palmitate or a blend of branched chain esters known as
Crodamol CAP may be used, the last three being preferred
esters. These may be used alone or in combination
depending on the properties required. Alternatively,
high melting point lipids such as white soft paraffin
25 and/or liquid paraffin or other mineral oils can be used.
Solid compositions of may also be employed as fillers in
soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such
excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high
molecular weight polyethylene glycols, and the like.

- 30 The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered
in a suitable formulation to humans and animals by
topical or systemic administration, including oral,
inhalational, rectal, nasal, buccal, sublingual, vaginal,
parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular,
35 intravenous, intradermal, intrathecal and epidural),
intracisternal and intraperitoneal. It will be

5 appreciated that the preferred route may vary with for
example the condition of the recipient.

The formulations can be prepared in unit dosage form
by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy.
Such methods include the step of bringing into
10 association the active ingredient with the carrier which
constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In
general the formulations are prepared by uniformly and
intimately bringing into association the active
ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid
15 carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the
product.

A tablet may be made by compression or moulding,
optionally with one or more accessory ingredients.
Compressed tables may be prepared by compressing in a
20 suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing
form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with
a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, preservative, surface
active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets may be made
by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the
25 powdered compounds moistened with an inert liquid
diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored
and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled
release of the active ingredient therein.

Solid compositions for rectal administration include
30 suppositories formulated in accordance with known methods
and containing at least one compound of the invention.

If desired, and for more effective distribution, the
compounds can be microencapsulated in, or attached to, a
slow release or targeted delivery systems such as a
35 biocompatible, biodegradable polymer matrices (e.g.
poly(d,l-lactide co-glycolide)), liposomes, and
microspheres and subcutaneously or intramuscularly

5 injected by a technique called subcutaneous or
intramuscular depot to provide continuous slow release of
the compound(s) for a period of 2 weeks or longer. The
compounds may be sterilized, for example, by filtration
through a bacteria retaining filter, or by incorporating
10 sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid
compositions which can be dissolved in sterile water, or
some other sterile injectable medium immediately before
use.

Actual dosage levels of active ingredient in the
15 compositions of the invention may be varied so as to
obtain an amount of active ingredient that is effective
to obtain a desired therapeutic response for a particular
composition and method of administration. The selected
dosage level therefore depends upon the desired
20 therapeutic effect, on the route of administration, on
the desired duration of treatment and other factors.

Total daily dose of the compounds useful according
to this invention administered to a host in single or
divided doses may be in amounts, for example, of from
25 about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg body weight daily and
preferably 0.01 to 10 mg/kg/day. Dosage unit
compositions may contain such amounts of such
submultiples thereof as may be used to make up the daily
dose. It will be understood, however, that the specific
30 dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a
variety of factors including the body weight, general
health, sex, diet, time and route of administration,
rates of absorption and excretion, combination with other
drugs and the severity of the particular disease being
35 treated.

The amount of each component administered is
determined by the attending clinicians taking into

5 consideration the etiology and severity of the disease,
the patient's condition and age, the potency of each
component and other factors.

10 The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or
multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and
vials with elastomeric stoppers, and may be stored in a
freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the
addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water
for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous
injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from
15 sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind
previously described.

Administration of a compound of the present
invention in combination with additional therapeutic
agents, may afford an efficacy advantage over the
20 compounds and agents alone, and may do so while
permitting the use of lower doses of each. A lower dosage
minimizes the potential of side effects, thereby
providing an increased margin of safety. The combination
of a compound of the present invention with such
25 additional therapeutic agents is preferably a synergistic
combination. Synergy, as described for example by Chou
and Talalay, Adv. Enzyme Regul. 22:27-55 (1984), occurs
when the therapeutic effect of the compound and agent
when administered in combination is greater than the
30 additive effect of the either the compound or agent when
administered alone. In general, a synergistic effect is
most clearly demonstrated at levels that are
(therapeutically) sub-optimal for either the compound of
the present invention or a known anti-proliferative agent
35 alone, but which are highly efficacious in combination.
Synergy can be in terms of improved inhibitory response
without substantial increases in toxicity over individual

5 treatments alone, or some other beneficial effect of the combination compared with the individual components.

The compounds of the invention, their methods or preparation and their biological activity will appear more clearly from the examination of the following
10 examples which are presented as an illustration only and are not to be considered as limiting the invention in its scope.

Procedures for evaluating the biological activity of compounds or compositions according to the invention are
15 carried out as described herein or by the application or adaptation of known procedures, by which is meant procedures used heretofore or as described in the literature.

20 UTILITY

Inhibition of Kinase/Cyclin Complex Enzymatic Activity

Several of the compounds disclosed in this invention were assayed for their inhibitory activity against
25 cdk4/D1 and cdk2/E kinase complexes. Briefly, the *in vitro* assays employ cell lysates from insect cells expressing either of the kinases and subsequently their corresponding regulatory units. The cdk2/cyclinE is purified from insect cells expressing His-tagged cdk2 and
30 cyclin E. The cdk/cyclin lysate is combined in a microtitre-type plate along with a kinase compatible buffer, ³²P-labeled ATP at a concentration of 50 mM, a GST-Rb fusion protein and the test compound at varying concentrations. The kinase reaction is allowed to
35 proceed with the radiolabeled ATP, then effectively stopped by the addition of a large excess of EDTA and unlabeled ATP. The GST-Rb labeled protein is sequestered

5 on a GSH-Sepharose bead suspension, washed, resuspended
in scintillant, and the ^{32}P activity detected in a
scintillation counter. The compound concentration which
inhibits 50% of the kinase activity was calculated for
each compound. A compound was considered active if its
10 IC_{50} was found to be less than $1\ \mu\text{M}$.

Inhibition of HCT 116 Cancer Cell Proliferation

To test the cellular activity of several compounds
disclosed in this invention, we examined the effect of
15 these compounds on cultured HCT116 cells and determined
their effect on cell-cycle progression by the
colorimetric cytotoxicity test using sulforhodamine B
(Skehan et al. *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 82:1107-12, 1990).
Briefly, HCT116 cells are cultured in the presence of
20 test compounds at increasing concentrations. At selected
time points, groups of cells are fixed with
trichloroacetic acid and stained with sulforhodamine B
(SRB). Unbound dye was removed by washing and protein-
bound dye was extracted for determination of optical
25 density. A compound was considered active if its IC_{50} was
found to be less than $10\ \mu\text{M}$.